

MAYOR PROMISES 'L' STRIKERS PERMIT FOR MEETING ON COMMON

Union Leaders Successful in First Step of Publicity Campaign to Obtain Wide-spread Support for Carmen

PICKETING PLANNED

One Hundred Collegians From Harvard University Are Among 200 New Men Put to Work Today

Mayor Fitzgerald said this afternoon that he would grant permission asked by the striking employees of the Elevated to hold a mass meeting and parade on the Common next Sunday.

Representatives of the state branch A. F. of L., the Boston Central Labor Union and the general executive of the carmen's union met today to perfect plans for the meeting on Boston common on Sunday, at which every union, regardless of affiliations, is expected to be represented.

The plans have been left wholly in the hands of the Central Labor Union. William D. Mahon, national president, and organizer Fred Fay plan to hold mass meetings as often as possible.

Picketing at practically every car barn of the Elevated for the double purpose of preventing striking carmen from getting to work and inducing those who are at work to join the union men, will probably be inaugurated within two or three days at the instigation of the international officers who are supervising the strike of the Boston men.

Disension among the union men at various barns has led the leaders to consider this move.

An effort will be made to perfect a more extensive organization. Roll calls will be held at 11 o'clock every afternoon at which union men from every barn must report to the barn captains.

Little progress has been made by the striking carmen since the opening of the strike seven days ago according to officials of the Elevated.

The strikers' leaders, however, assert that the company is not giving the service it claims to be giving and that they are satisfied with the status of the strike.

Two hundred non-union men arrived early today and were immediately sent to Bartlett street. One hundred of these are from Maine and the remainder the "L" officials claim are Harvard men who usually work during the summer months to help pay for their tuition at college.

M. C. Brush, second vice-president of the company, in speaking of the gain that the company claims to have made in the strike situation, said that the Elevated road ran cars on 58 routes last night as against 47 routes of Tuesday's service.

Five collisions of Boston Elevated cars occurred yesterday. Twelve persons were injured. In the collision at Harrison avenue and Dudley street, Roxbury, nine high school boys were injured.

Union men are still working through the legislative committee of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, on the state Legislature to ask for such a committee and such an investigation as was accorded the Lawrence strikers.

According to the Elevated Loyal committee, 75 men have left the union and applied for reinstatement by the company.

Malden aldermen refused to permit a tag day being held in that city in aid of the strikers. All elevated lines in Malden, except the Highland avenue line, were running last night.

Fourteen men were found guilty in the various inferior courts yesterday of strike disturbances.

Five striking motormen, Dennis D. Shea, head of the South Boston union men; William J. Corbett, M. A. Lang, Charles Clark, Morris J. Dullea and Martin M. Greeley, have put on a line of barges and auto trucks from City Point to the downtown section to compete with the Elevated car lines.

They will have a line to Dover and Washington streets via Broadway and another line to Postoffice and Adams squares via the South station. The fare will be 10 cents. Street Commissioner Gallivan has issued the strikers a permit.

Another line of barges will carry passengers from Roxbury Crossing to the downtown district.

"L" CAR JUMPS TRACK; 3 HURT
Margaret Hogan, 645 Third street, South Boston; James J. Evans, 417 East Seventh street, South Boston; and Margaret Callahan, 24 Rowell street, Dorchester, were injured this morning when an outward-bound Summer street and Broadway extension car jumped the rails at Broadway extension bridge. About an hour earlier Annie McKeown, 653 Saratoga street, was injured when she fell while alighting from a car in the State street station of the East Boston tunnel. The car was struck from behind by another car.

NEW GRAND TRUNK FREIGHT OFFICE IN BOSTON



Suite in State street, devised for transaction of Canadian railway's New England traffic, is arranged for convenience and comfort of all employees

G. B. CORTELYOU SAYS U. S. LENT MORGAN \$25,000,000 FOR PANIC

Former Member of Cabinet Tells "Money Trust" Investigators How Funds Were Obtained in Flurry

MET BIG FINANCIERS

NEW YORK—Testifying today before the Pujo Congress committee investigating the "money trust" George B. Cortelyou, who was secretary of the treasury at the time of the 1907 panic, told how the government lent J. Pierpont Morgan the \$25,000,000, which Mr. Morgan in turn loaned to banks and thus broke the force of the panic on Oct. 24, 1907, sending call money down from 100 to 6 per cent.

It was the first time that the details of how the treasury came to the rescue of the stock exchange was ever told by any authority as high as the former member of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet and the brokers and speculators who packed the room listened with breathless interest as the inside story of those days of panic was unfolded.

Mr. Cortelyou said that he came to New York on Oct. 22, 1907, to investigate conditions and that night held a conference at the Hotel Manhattan with Messrs. Morgan, Perkins, Vanderbilt, Cannon, Hepburn, Stillman and other bankers. He denied that he had told them of his coming, but explained that Hamilton Fish, then sub-treasurer in New York, knew of Mr. Cortelyou's intended visit and informed him that the Morgan crowd would like to confer with him.

At that time he obtained from each financier, he said, his views on the panic situation, but did not make any specific promise of aid from the government. There was, no formal conference the next day, Mr. Cortelyou asserted, but he believed he talked to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Perkins again that night.

As the result of these conferences Mr. Cortelyou said he decided to advise the government to give relief and did so, recommending that \$25,000,000 be loaned for the purpose. The money was deposited with several New York banks the next day.

Asked by Samuel Undermyer if there was any stipulation by him as to what banks should be depositaries of the \$25,000,000 Mr. Cortelyou said:

"No, I told the conferees that not one dollar would be deposited except to relieve the situation generally."

"Do you mean relief to the stock exchange?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"No. The exchange was only one detail of the general situation," was the answer.

Mr. Cortelyou said that before he left Washington it was agreed that the government should deposit \$6,000,000 in New York commercial banks.

The witness did not recollect whether the effect of government aid on the stock exchange was discussed in any of the Morgan conferences. Pressed by Mr. Undermyer for a direct yes or no, Mr. Cortelyou said there were some questions which could not be answered categorically.

Mr. Cortelyou said that Mr. Morgan represents no particular bank in the panic conference, but the "leading spirit" among the business men seeking to relieve the situation. The witness admitted that he knew the \$25,000,000 was loaned to New York banks under the direct supervision of Mr. Morgan.

Asked again what banks got the money Mr. Cortelyou said he did not know, but thought they were "such banks as the National Bank of Commerce, the Hanover National, National City and First National."

AMERICAN LEVANT LINE IS NEW
NEW YORK—A Constantinople message to the New York Herald states that the American Levant line has been organized to carry on a direct passenger and freight service between America, Egypt and the Black sea. It will have a fleet of four steamships, the first of which will leave in July.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD'S BUSINESS INCREASES SINCE BILL PASSED

Business shows an increase at the new offices for the handling of the freight business of the Grand Trunk railway system including its subsidiary lines at the Board of Trade building in State street. Room is available for a department devoted to the interests of the Southern New England railroad when that line, which has already been authorized by the Legislature and the Governor's signature, has been constructed.

Managers, agents, solicitors and clerks of the Grand Trunk, Central Vermont, Southern New England systems and Grand Trunk Pacific railway and differential fast freight lines, including the National Despatch-Great Eastern line, Canada Atlantic Transit Company, Port Huron & Duluth steamship line and Northern Navigation Company occupy these offices.

Here is found the office of C. J. Pierce, manager; J. E. Berry, New England agent of the National Despatch-Great Eastern line, and George F. Tarbell, foreign freight agent.

The arrangement of the offices is convenient in every way. Provision is here made for the handling of claims, publication of tariffs, current business, quotations of rates, etc.

BOSTON'S LARGEST EXCURSION STEAMER REACHES NANTASKET

Larger by 10 feet than the South Shore, until now Boston's largest excursion steamer, the new steamer Rose Standish, built at Hobeoken for the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, arrived at Nantasket this afternoon in charge of Captain Rathbun.

The Rose Standish is 215 feet over all, 34 feet beam, and 12.6 feet depth of hold, with a gross tonnage 504, and net tonnage 504. She makes the seventh vessel now operated by this company in and about Boston, and carries a crew of 27 men. She has compound incline engines and two Scotch boilers. She developed a speed of about 18 miles an hour. She cost \$200,000.

It is expected that the Standish will be allowed to carry 2500 passengers. The Standish will remain at Nantasket until Tuesday, when she will go to Boston to make her initial passenger-carrying trip. She has been chartered by the Boston Credit Men's Association for that day.

FIRE STARTS IN PAINT CONCERN

Rescues and the fall of a volunteer fireman marked a four-alarm fire at 1 o'clock this morning which caused a loss of \$60,000 at Portland and Sudbury streets in a building occupied by paint and oil concerns.

The building adjoins the American house and the guests left their rooms but no damage was sustained.

Hubert Johnson, an employee of the American House, perished at the fire. He fell from the roof of the hotel where with other employees of the house he was fighting the fire.

Michael Foley, who sleeps in the building which was burned was rescued by Maurice Prendergast and James Hanton of ladder 17. How the fire started is not known.

GUESTS PUT ON WAITERS' APRONS

NEW YORK—When 25 waiters walked out of the dining room of the Hotel Bellevue last night several of the male guests volunteered their services as waiters.

Among the volunteers were Arthur Tunis, Daniel L. Singer and Howard Morton.

CONVENTION OPENED AS 500 TRAVELING MEN GATHER IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Nearly 500 traveling men were present when John Worthington of Pawtucket, grand counselor, called to order this afternoon the seventeenth annual convention of the New England Grand Council, United Commercial Travelers of America. The convention will close on Saturday night. A street parade, barbecue, field day, concert and ball and various side trips are the features of the program for this year's session.

General arrangements are in the hands of a committee composed of Winfield F. Van Ornum, Alonzo M. Butterfield, John A. Farnum, George S. Butler, Albert H. Inman and George E. Deland.

The sub-committees are: Publicity and advertising—J. Edmund Thompson, H. L. Adams, A. J. Hooper, C. H. Robbins and C. C. Thompson.

Grand council and delegates—A. H. Parker, E. C. Carr, W. H. Dunham and R. C. Cleveland.

Hotel and accommodations—C. L. Rundlett, Jr., John E. White, J. N. Champlin, J. K. Adams and F. H. Slayton.

Transportation—C. A. Fisher, F. L. McNeil and Barney Leavitt.

Reception and entertainment of women—E. H. Marble, A. H. Berger, W. L. Cuckner, W. R. Helie and J. C. May.

Decorations—L. M. Wheaton, H. A. Ballou, C. R. Landry, F. E. Frost and George B. Morse.

Parade and music—L. M. McCullum, R. B. Bond, F. W. Payne, E. B. Maynard and R. H. Jones.

Souvenirs and badges—J. A. O'Brien, J. F. Childs, H. E. Carlton, Charles K. Manning, C. H. Mussy.

Refreshments—W. A. Stowe, H. W. Fisher, C. L. Rix, William F. Byrbanck, J. B. Densmore and H. C. Cater.

Amusements and entertainments—E. M. M. Dodge, C. C. Dodge, L. C. Havenner, R. H. Kennedy and B. H. Pierce.

DIPLOMAS GIVEN FAELTEN SENIORS

Graduating exercises of the class of 1912 of the Faeltten piano forte school were held in Huntington chambers hall last evening. Diplomas were presented to Joseph E. Anderson, Horace B. Blackmer, Florence H. Clark, Gladys A. Copeland, Josephine A. Edwards, Frieda Gerliard, Martha E. Gifford, Marion C. Greenhouse, Charlotte Hallett, Eva M. Leslie, Edith E. Marston, Madalene N. Paige and Jessica A. Tupper.

CHILDREN IN NEWTON PAGEANT

Under the auspices of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs the "Pageant of Patriots" was given this afternoon in Clafin field. The children under the direction of Miss Margaret Shipman of Boston presented in costume many episodes from American history and folk dances of a wide variety of types.

HEINZE CASE DECISION RESERVED

Decision was reserved by Judge Hammond of the supreme court today after hearing arguments on the exception of F. Augustus Heinze to the report of F. Lockwood Hall as master in the suit of A. D. F. Adams and other brokers to recover collateral worth \$600,000 pledged with Adams. Heinze claims there was a conspiracy among the defendants.

GOV. FOSS PROMISES PROROGUE IF WORK OF LEGISLATURE IS DONE

Both Branches Meet in the Hope That the Session Will Be the Final One of the General Court

TAX BILL COMES UP

Reports of Conference Committees to Be Formally Accepted and Railroad Inquiry Order to Be Acted On

Governor Foss said today that he would prorogue the Legislature late today providing the work now pending is finished. To this end the executive council was summoned to meet at 4 o'clock.

Both branches convened for what is expected to be their final sessions this afternoon, when it is thought that the \$6,250,000 state tax levy bill, which is now in the hands of the engrossing clerk, will be ready for consideration.

Besides the tax bill the Legislature has in hand the order for investigation of the railroad situation in the metropolitan district.

On a voice vote the House adopted the Washburn motion for presentation to the Senate of the House position regarding mandatory powers for the railroad commission in order that "it would be possible to indicate to the people of the state just what branch of the government is responsible for the failure of all constructive railroad legislation this year."

This action was taken following a report of disagreement by the conference committee on the railroad bill.

Following the final vote by which the Senate sustained Governor Foss in his veto of the western Massachusetts trolley merger bill late Wednesday an order was adopted for an investigation by a special recess committee of the need of trolley extensions in the western and central part of the state. Both branches acted favorably on the order.

After the Senate had once sustained the Governor in his veto of the trolley bill, reconsideration was obtained on motion of Senator Schoonmaker. Again the Governor was sustained, 22 voting for and 14 against the passage of the bill.

A two thirds vote was necessary to override the executive veto.

TRADE BOOMERS OF BOSTON VISIT BARRE AND MONTPELIER, VT.

BARRE, Vt.—After passing the forenoon in Montpelier, the state capital, the 30 New England trade boomers from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who are on an auto tour in the interests of New England business, reached here this afternoon and were entertained by the local Board of Trade. As at all places so far visited by the industrial excursionists from the Bay state, their speakers urged cooperation of all commercial organizations. The visitors left here for Woodstock, where they will take dinner.

After leaving Burlington early today the trade boomers visited the Ft. Ethan Allen reservation. Then they struck into the hills for the capital.

If this is done it will be a direct betrayal of trust on the part of these same members of the national committee. It will certainly disrupt the Republican party. No political party that has any self respect will consent to be defeated of its rights by such methods as these.

While the members of the national committee referred to have undoubtedly the right to sit as such and perform their duties, they do not represent the sentiments of the Republicans of their state.

If they shall perform their duties honestly and conscientiously, seating only such delegates as have been legally chosen, the party will have no reason to complain; but if they assume to represent the minority of their party and what they stand for in opposition to the voice of the majority, they are deserving of the utmost contempt.

It is more to be regretted, if this course is taken, that it can result in no good, either to the principles they profess to believe in or the candidates they are supporting, as it will certainly result in his defeat and that of the Republican party if he should be nominated.

This condition has resulted from the old and repudiated system of selecting delegates by caucus and convention, the convenient tool of the disreputable political bosses.

Wherever the people themselves have been given an opportunity to express their own views, the men who were attempting to control the national convention have been overwhelmingly repudiated.

From the beginning of this campaign up to the present time the great fundamental issues that are now confronting the people of this country have been practically lost sight of in the struggle for the preferment of individuals.

It has degenerated into a fight for men and not for principles. There has been a complete revulsion of feeling against the methods of the politicians of this country.

The people are demanding the right

MISSISSIPPI GOES TO MR. TAFT; FIGHT ON FOR MISSOURI

Total number of delegates, 1078. Necessary for nomination, 540. Instructed for Taft (uncontested), 201. Added by national committee: Alabama, 16; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 12; Georgia, 25; Indiana, 12; Kentucky, 17; Arizona, 6; California, 5; Louisiana, 25; Michigan, 6; Mississippi, 17. Total, 152.

Total Taft, 353. Roosevelt delegates seated: California, 24; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi 1. Instructed for Roosevelt, 413. Uninstructed and uncontested, 168. Contests still pending, 100.

SENATOR WORKS OF CALIFORNIA SEES BOSS SYSTEM FALL

Action of National Republican Committee on Contest in His State to Hasten the Change, He Declares

PEOPLE WILL RULE

Senator John D. Works of California came to Boston Wednesday from Washington to spend a short time in this city prior to his departure Saturday afternoon for Chicago as an alternate delegate from California. In reviewing the political situation at the present time Senator Works said:

The campaign for nomination of candidates for the presidency that has just passed and the scene we are witnessing in Chicago are the legitimate outcomes of the vicious system of politics that has prevailed in this country for years past.

The spectacle of a President and a former President making stump speeches in their own behalf was humiliating enough, but the manner in which the campaign was carried on, degenerating as it did into personal animosities and recriminations—personal in their nature—was a disgrace to the whole nation and is so regarded by all thinking people.

Now a majority of the national committee, influenced by its desire to nominate Mr. Taft and not by any laudable desire to maintain any principle that it stands for, is showing a fitting sequel to that sort of political campaign. The conditions confronting the Republican party are peculiar and to the mass of Republicans, most exasperating!

A very large number of the members of the national committee have been repudiated by the Republicans of their own states.

They are not representing the Republican party of their respective states or the principles that their people stand for as declared at the primary elections; yet these men are evidently going to control the nomination if it is possible to do so by admitting delegates to the floor of the convention who have not been chosen by the Republican party and have no right whatever to sit in the convention.

If this is done it will be a direct betrayal of trust on the part of these same members of the national committee. It will certainly disrupt the Republican party. No political party that has any self respect will consent to be defeated of its rights by such methods as these.

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The people are demanding the right

National Republican Committee in Session Today Gives President Delegates From Former State Very Quickly

GOV. HADLEY HEARD

Contests Explained by Chief Executive Who Heads the Roosevelt Followers—The Opposition's Case

CHICAGO—When the Republican national committee resumed its sessions today the contests in the second, fourth, sixth and seventh Mississippi districts were consolidated. The Roosevelt contestants demanded that the Taft delegates be inserted because the conventions which elected them were irregular and in violation of party usages.

It was claimed by the Taft men that the district committees in each district under consideration appointed the credentials committee instead of permitting the convention to name such committee. Because of this it was claimed the conventions were irregular and Roosevelt delegates were refused seats in the conventions.

The committee seated the Taft delegates from the foregoing districts, adding eight delegates to the Taft roll during the first 45 minutes' work.

The committee then by a viva voce vote seated the Taft delegates in the fifth Mississippi district.

The committee in the eighth Mississippi contest voted viva voce to seat Wesley Clayton and P. W. Howard, who were instructed for Mr. Taft in the convention that elected them. Mr. Howard, however, told the committee that he was for Colonel Roosevelt. This was a distinct gain of one vote for the Roosevelt side.

The committee at 11:45 o'clock began the hearing of the Missouri contests. The Roosevelt forces had all of their fighting men in the room. A rumor that the committee would split the state delegation at large was widely circulated.

The following appearances were entered:

For the Taft claimants: Joseph McCoy, Kansas City; Grant Gillespie, St. Louis; Holmes Holt, Sedalia; Joe Block, Richmond; Otto Stifel, St. Louis, and Henry Eades, Hattonsburg.

For the Roosevelt side: Governor Hadley, Ralph A. Staube, St. Joseph; W. H. H. Platt, Kansas City; Thomas R. Marks, Kansas City; Walton Dickey, Kansas City, and Jesse Tolerton, Jefferson City.

For the Taft side, Grant Gillespie opened his argument by accusing Governor Hadley of sending the militia and police to the convention to prevent the state committee, controlled by the Taft men, from seating Roosevelt delegates whose votes gave the Roosevelt forces control of the convention.

Mr. Gillespie recited the events leading up to the convention and told of the details of the struggle when the fight was carried to the floor.

He said that it was agreed by the Taft and Roosevelt men that the delegates-at-large should be divided, four Roosevelt and four Taft men to be sent to Chicago with half a vote each.

Mr. Gillespie said that all delegates believed up to the time hostilities started that it was to be "four and four and no instructions." He stated after Governor Hadley had agreed to this proposition, "He passed the word along the line" and with control of the convention in the hands of the Governor, proceeded to elect six Roosevelt and two Taft men. The two Taft men, Mr. Gillespie said, promptly resigned and two Roosevelt men were elected in their place, making the Roosevelt control absolute.

Immediately thereafter, Mr. Gillespie said, Governor Hadley adjourned the convention.

Senator H. Leads then said that Governor Hadley had no right to adjourn the meeting, particularly under surveillance of armed soldiers and policemen.

Mr. Gillespie urged at the Missouri meeting that as every agreement had been violated and the friends of President Taft deceived, a recess should be taken until 7:30 a. m. The term for the renting of the armory had expired at midnight, and therefore he said the convention would reconvene at the Planters hotel. Senator H. Leads was elected permanent chairman of this convention.

The contests of certain delegates were reconsidered and they were elected as delegates to the state convention. The delegates-at-large to the national convention were then elected and the election of the national committeeman at the previous, or Roosevelt, session of the convention was declared null and void.

In reviewing the proceedings leading up to the convention and its final action Governor Hadley for the Roosevelt men denied any agreement. He defended the election of himself and his associates. He told in detail of the roll call for the election of the delegates at large and then said:

"The convention adopted resolutions instructing the delegates at large to vote for Colonel Roosevelt for President."

F. H. Kreismann and C. D. Morris added

(Continued on page seven, column seven)

(Continued on page seven, column one)

ANNOUNCEMENT

During the Republican National Convention THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish a

CHICAGO CONVENTION EDITION
At 1413 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago

This edition is intended for circulation in Chicago and surrounding districts. But a limited number will be placed at the disposal of the Field. Orders for quantities may be sent direct to

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following officers will report to Col. Edward A. Miller, field artillery, president of examining board at Ft. Riley, Kan.: Second Lieut. L. R. Dougherty, fifth field artillery; Second Lieut. S. R. Hopkins, third field artillery; Second Lieut. F. W. Stewart, third field artillery. Second Lieut. H. Hayden, fourth field artillery, will report to Col. E. A. Miller, field artillery, at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. F. W. Griffin, second field artillery, will be assigned by his regimental commander to a battery of his regiment service at Vancouver barracks, Wash. Lieut. W. E. Dunn and C. S. Blakely will be assigned to the battalion of second field artillery, serving in the Philippine division.

Capt. W. F. Morrison, second field artillery, will be assigned by his regimental commander to the battalion of his regiment serving in the Philippine division. First Lieut. N. J. Wiley, fifth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

First Lieut. J. F. Talbee, second cavalry, will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report in person to the commandant, Pacific branch. Maj. P. E. Pierce, fifteenth infantry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report in person to commanding officer. First Lieut. W. F. Wild, medical reserve corps, resignation accepted by the President on June 11.

Navy Orders

Commander M. E. Reed, detached naval academy, to the Kansas as executive. Commander G. R. Marvell, detached naval academy, to Asiatic station. Lieut. Commander D. W. Knox, detached fleet ordnance officer, Atlantic fleet, to naval war college, summer conference.

Lieut. R. S. Keyes, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Lieut. Robert Wallace, Jr., detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to the Idaho as senior engineering officer. Lieut. (junior grade) W. E. Clarke, to naval academy.

Ensign W. D. Kilduff, detached the Michigan, to the Celtic. Ensign George Joerns, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal., to the Buffalo.

Midshipman M. W. Larimer, detached naval academy, to the Hartford. Chief Gunner J. G. Nicklas, detached the Louisiana, home, wait orders. Chief Grenner W. G. Novre, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to the Louisiana.

Gunner G. D. Samonski, detached the supply, home, wait orders. Chief Machinist William Herzberg, detached the Indiana, to the Kansas. Chief Machinist T. W. Smith, detached the Kansas, to the Indiana.

Machinist R. E. Rucker, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Kentucky. Lieut. W. Berthoff, detached the Colorado, to the South Dakota.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. B. Horner, detached the Colorado, to the California. Lieut. (junior grade) D. A. Scott, detached the Glacier, to the Colorado.

Ensigns W. W. Waddell and R. H. Skelton, detached the Colorado, to the California. Ensigns J. B. Will and M. A. Mitscher, detached the Colorado, to the South Dakota.

Ensign T. M. Tipton, detached the Glacier, to the South Dakota. Ensign E. H. Conner, detached the South Dakota, to the Glacier. Ensign R. G. Coman, detached the Colorado, to the Glacier.

Ensign C. P. Jungling, detached the Saratoga, to the Colorado. Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Marblehead at Saualito, Reid at Newport, Sylph and Stringham at Washington, Mayflower at Mt. Vernon, Saratoga at Shanghai, Mayflower at Washington, Rainbow at Shanghai, Heaton at Norfolk, Mars at Habana, Culgoa at Manzanillo, Cyclops at Guantanamo.

Sailed, Marblehead, from Mare Island for Saualito; Stringham, from Washington for Annapolis; Mayflower, from Mt. Vernon for Washington; Heaton, from Hampton roads for Norfolk; Eagle, from Guantanamo for Nipe bay.

The flag of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet has been transferred back to the Saratoga from the Cincinnati.

Navy Note

NEWS BRIEFS

CITY GOODS SHOW ASSURED

ATLANTA, Ga.—The manufacturers' exposition is now assured. The subscription for floor space, turned in by the Chamber of Commerce committees at a meeting held in the chamber of Commerce recently, brought the total up to more than two thirds of the available space and insured the success of the great exhibition of Atlanta-made goods.

NEW LINES PROJECTED

FAIRGO, N. D.—Fairgo and Moorhead are to have direct lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to Winnipeg and Duluth, according to statements of R. Hamilton of Milwaukee, engineer in charge of the company's construction.

MUSIC TEACHERS TO MEET

DETROIT, Mich.—Several hundred music teachers from all over the state will attend the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Michigan Music Teachers' Association, which is to be held in this city June 25-28.

NAVIGATION COMPANY ORGANIZED DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas Navigation Company, which will have a capital stock of \$50,000, was organized at a recent meeting of the Trinity river committee and representatives from the Chamber of Commerce. The company will build boats for the immediate navigation of the Trinity river.

SOUND GETS TORPEDO STATION. WASHINGTON—Speaking of the naval appropriation bill recently, Senator Perkins said: "I have been disappointed that I was unable to get in a provision for a torpedo station, as has been promised for San Diego. Secretary Meyer said that they must have it on the sound. Senator Poinsett put in the item and I couldn't do anything in the face of the departmental recommendation."

PARK BOND PLAN REFUSED

TACOMA, Wash.—By 2145 to 2099, the people voted down recently the proposition to issue \$425,000 park bonds to buy new parks, playgrounds and build boulevards, and by 2348 to 1770 defeated the bond proposition for a Narrows boulevard.

RAILROAD MEN PLAN TOWN

SPOKANE, Wash.—A. L. Flowering, manager of the land department of the Milwaukee railroad, was in Montana recently with other railroad officials selecting town sites to be laid out on the new Judith basin branch of the Milwaukee from Lewiston to Great Falls. It is expected seven or eight new towns will be started on this 110 mile stretch of road, contracts for the construction of which have been let.

PREPARING LIGHT PLANT PLANS

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans which will show the cost of a municipal electric lighting plant are being prepared by Leon Taylor, city electrician. Mr. Taylor said recently he expected to have the plans, with figures, ready for the commissioners by July 15. The plans are being prepared to give the people the right to vote on whether the city shall have its own lighting plant or not.

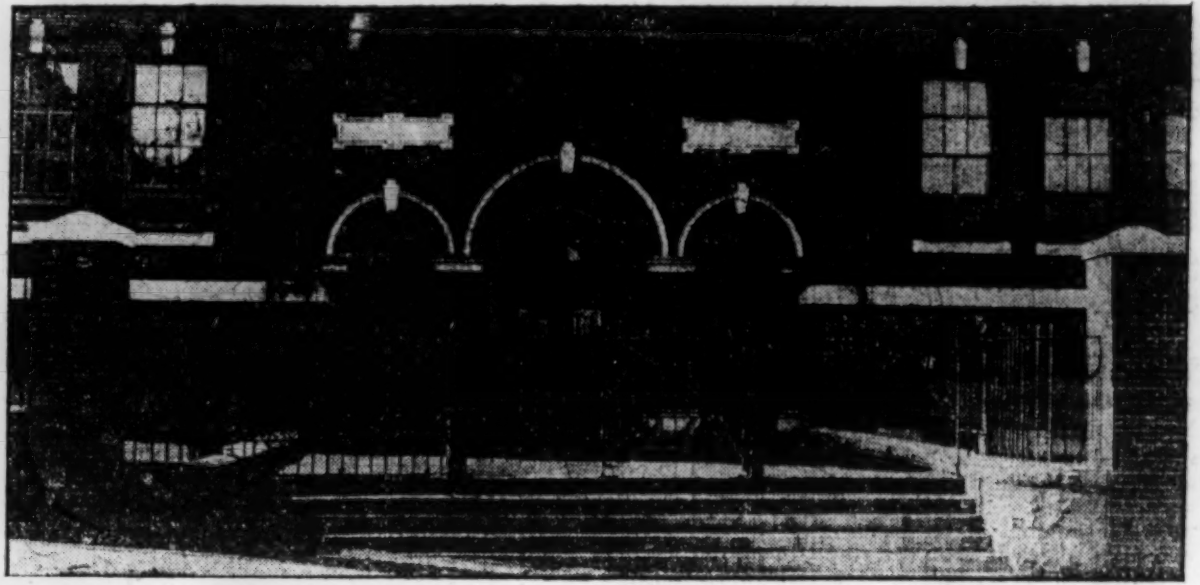
FUNDS IN CALIFORNIA BANKS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—There is on deposit in the banks of California \$8,070,840 of state funds, according to a statement issued recently from the state controller's office. The money is in 195 banks in all parts of the state. The largest single deposit is \$700,000 in the Bank of California, San Francisco; the lowest is \$2500 with the First National Bank of Concord.

COMPANY ORDERS 80 TRAM CARS

SAN FRANCISCO—E. D. Hibbs, representing the United Railroads, stated to the supervisors' public utilities committee recently that his company had lately ordered 80 additional cars, and would purchase more as soon as the conditions seemed to warrant the outlay.

DOOR TO BENJAMIN CUSHING SCHOOL



Stone trimmings add to the attractiveness of tri-arch entrance to the Dorchester institution in Robinson street

REAR ADMIRAL PEARY FAVORS U. S. STATION AT THE SOUTH POLE

DETAILS TOLD OF THE ALLEGED PLOT IN KOREA

DURHAM, N. H.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, at the forty-second commencement of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts on Wednesday for the first time in a public address, discussed the action he proposes the American people should take with regard to the development of the region surrounding the South pole. He proposed the United States "should now as a matter of national pride and morale energetically enter the field of Antarctic research with the other nations already engaged in that work."

"There is no way," he said, "in which this can be done with greater credit and the certainty of immediate and important result than by occupying the South pole as a station en route year to conduct continuous observations. To effect such an object would be only de tail."

As an alternative the admiral proposed that an expedition be fitted out to circumnavigate the Antarctic continent, devoting as many years as may be necessary to the work, the object being to make observations throughout the borderland of that continent, coming north to New Zealand, Australia or the Cape of Good Hope to winter and report progress. This would be secured by the American people a complete knowledge of the unknown continent in connection with the work being done by the five other nations now engaged in exploration.

Admiral Peary reviewed the progress of exploration, referring particularly to the work of Lieutenant Scott and Captain Amundsen in the search for the South Pole. Summing up, he said: "The significance of the attainment of the poles is: "First—The final conquest by man of this planet.

"Second—The opening up of the last large unknown area for detailed observations and investigations.

"Third—The evidence that against determination, physique and experience, no earthly obstacle is proof.

"Fourth—That now it is the duty of this country to make up for its long inaction and abstention from Antarctic work."

TEACHERS DINE AT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 400 teachers attended the annual dinner of the Brockton Teachers Association at the high school gymnasium on Wednesday evening.

Officers were elected as follows: George L. Farley, president; Miss Carrie Dodge, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Cheving, secretary-treasurer; Frederick Elton, Miss Alice Bowman, Miss Maud Packard, Miss Alice Smithick and Miss Jeanette Thibadeau, executive committee.

DENMARK'S FLAG ANCEST

The flag of Denmark, a plain red banner bearing on it a white cross, is the oldest flag now in existence. For 300 years both Norway and Sweden were united with Denmark under this flag.—London Globe.

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST PIG IRON, SMELTED BY ELECTRICITY, SHIPPED

SAN FRANCISCO—California has taken rank as an iron producing state. The first carload of California pig iron ever shipped from the state has been sent over the rails to a foundry at Salt Lake City. The ore was mined and smelted on the Pitt river, in Shasta county, by the Noble Electric Steel Company, and the significant feature is that the smelting was done by the electric process, says the Call.

For six years the company has been experimenting with the hope of smelting iron by electricity, and it is announced that the problem has been solved. The company's furnace has been running full blast day and night, turning out from 10 to 12 tons per day. Another furnace is building, and in a short time it is planned to have a smelting plant in operation that will be able to challenge the best in the pig iron market of the Pacific slope and Rocky mountain states.

There are several good iron ore deposits in California, but the cost of cokeling coal is so high that to operate blast furnaces and compete with the east is impossible. But with a commercial electric smelting process developed the state's unlimited power possibilities place it in a position to exploit these deposits to the fullest.

The Pitt river deposit is declared to be of a high grade, and a Pittsburgh steel expert says that the pig turned out by the smelter now operating there would bring a premium at Pittsburgh.

Various experts have worked at perfecting the electric smelting process at the Noble plant, the final scientific work being done by Stanford men. Then practical iron men were called in to solve the problems remaining after the process was all but complete.

For the accommodation of Beauseant commandery, Maiden Knights Templar, en route to Fall River and return today, the New Haven road will provide a special service from South station at 4 p. m. returning at 11:45 p. m.

The private Pullman car Signet, occupied by Mrs. Samuel Barker and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Overbrook, Pa., to Gloucester, Mass., via steamer Maryland route.

The Boston & Maine officials sent their summer time card which takes effect June 24 to the printers last evening.

The Associated Harvard Clubs will occupy special cars attached to the New Haven road's boat express from South station at 6 o'clock tonight en route to New York city via Fall River line.

John Rourke, assistant superintendent of the Southern division, Boston & Maine road, has established his headquarters at Concord, N. H., and will move his family tomorrow.

The engine crew dispatchers of the eastern district of the New Haven road are in session at South station for the purpose of arranging a special engine run list for June 17.

The coast artillery corps and United Shoe Machinery band occupied special equipment attached to the Plymouth express from South station at 7:41 o'clock this morning en route to Rockland, Mass.

Board of Masonic relief reported that more than \$163,000 had been contributed to the home. Grand Master Benton's report urged that all the craft display the greatest possible energy in behalf of the institution.

INSURANCE MEN ELECT

Daniel N. Handy, secretary and librarian of the Boston Insurance Library Association, was elected at the concluding session of the fourth conference in this city yesterday to serve as chairman of the next conference, to be held at Hartford, Conn., some time after June 1, 1913. John H. Kennedy of Philadelphia was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

MASONS FIX FEES TO SUPPORT HOME

Fees to be paid by Massachusetts Masonic lodges into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., for the support of the Masonic home at Charlton, Mass., were fixed at \$5 for each new member enrolled, at a session of the Grand lodge yesterday afternoon at Board of Masonic relief reported that more than \$163,000 had been contributed to the home. Grand Master Benton's report urged that all the craft display the greatest possible energy in behalf of the institution.

Baron Yunchihoo was at one time minister of education and is one of the best known English speaking Koreans. Yank-Ki-Tak, a well known Korean newspaper man, is also named in connection with the conspiracy. He is a well known anti-Japanese agitator.

The total number of those arrested in connection with the conspiracy is 122, of whom 19 are students, 20 teachers and pastors and the remainder merchants, farmers, etc.

According to the procurator-general the slaying of Durnham White Stevens and Prince Ito and the attempt on the premier's life are all traceable to the same organization.

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the "money trust" inquiry.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Let the committee and its counsel bring out the fact and thus demonstrate, as they must, the need of banking and credit organization along the sound, admirable lines proposed by the National Citizens League. Enlightened students know that unless we provide for co-operation among the banks and revise our laws concerning reserves, note issues, etc., a dangerous form of monopoly of credit will inevitably develop. Real monetary reform will give us decentralization along with cooperation, elasticity along with security, ample accommodation for legitimate business without inflation or speculative banking.

WASHINGTON POST—Congress, of course, has the power to unlock national bank secrets by repealing a restrictive clause in the currency law. But as for state banks, the House committee, as Mr. Pujo has admitted, already has all the powers which Congress can give it in this regard, meaning none, or anyway, none empowering the committee to override state banking laws.

NEW YORK GLOBE—The country is willing enough to have a money trust inquiry. But the inquiry should not be such a one as will frighten every country banker who is the victim of rather

than a partner in the money trust, if there is one. It should not affront every high minded banker by asking him to violate the sound and conservative customs and canons of his calling.

TROY TIMES—A Buffalo gentleman "rubs it in" by showing how the money trust inquiry, if embracing such institutions as the trust company, is furnishing an argument for enlarging and concentrating federal power.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS—Congress and the government officials already have an immense mass of data relating to the financial affairs of this and other countries and do not need to make any extended investigation of facts and conditions. The need is rather for intelligent legislation based on information already at hand.

NEW YORK POST—Some of the warmest and most aggressive advocates of the money trust inquiry have from the first deprecated the active pursuance of the investigation during the political struggle.

BALTIMORE SUN—The need for revised monetary legislation is urgent. It will take a great deal of discussion and a proper bill through the House and Senate, and the sooner the ball is started rolling the better.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Rumor has it that several of the lady golfers of Great Britain may come to take part in the championship at Essex county in September and those who saw Miss Rhona Adair, Miss Dod, Miss Dorothy Campbell and the other members of the British team of four will look forward to a further invasion from the British Isles. It may, therefore, be not amiss to know something of the players who distinguished themselves at Turnberry so recently.

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, as the new title holder, naturally comes first. She has entered for three open championships, the first being at Westward Ho! 1910, where she distinguished herself by winning the score competition. Other prizes for stroke play having fallen to her, she went to Postrush last year with a fine reputation as a medalist, but not expected to do so well in match play.

Naturally her memorable struggle with Miss Cecil Leitch in the first round was a bit of a surprise and when by dint of steeper putting, due to greater control, she won on the twenty-second green she instantly became one of the favorites for the championship and it was unfortunate that with scarcely an hour's rest she had to meet Mrs. Bourn in the next round, losing at the eighteenth hole.

Mrs. Bourn seems to have the faculty of defeating likely champions as this year at Lunnberry she again upset calculations by beating Miss Doris Chambers who had been picked by the majority as the new title holder, and is undoubtedly with the single exception of Miss Lillian Hyde the longest woman driver in the world.

Miss Ravenscroft, however, does not lose much to Miss Chambers from the tee and her length with irons is also remarkable. Her weakness in the past having been in the green, she has adopted a rather unusual method of putting.

The stance resembles somewhat that used by Mrs. Wheeler, the right toe pointing more toward the hole than is usual. As the ball is played off the right, her hands are in front of the club head, which causes a sort of jabbed stroke which does not impress one at first as likely to prove successful (this is also noticeable in her shorter iron shots), but when hole after hole, the approach lands near the flag and the putt goes down, one is forced to come to the conclusion that for Miss Ravenscroft at least this method is worth adhering to.

The new champion is tall, fair and very handsome. Powerful shoulders make one understand how she obtains such distance and perfect physique enables her to endure any amount of exertion.

BUNKER HILL GUN REPORT IS DENIED

Dr. John Collins Warren, president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and Dr. Francis H. Brown, its secretary, say that the organization has received no word to the effect that the Canadian government has practically decided to return to Boston the historic Bunker hill battle gun which now rests upon the citadel at Quebec.

A report telegraph from Ottawa stated that Colonel Hughes of that city, minister of militia and defence, had received a request from the Bunker Hill Monument Association that the old gun captured at Bunker hill in 1776 by the English be returned. The Massachusetts Historical Society was said to be back of the request.

WILLIAM B. WATTS RETIRES

William B. Watts, deputy superintendent of the Boston police department, has been retired on half pay at his own request, the order retiring him having been read at roll call last night.

Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.

J. NEWMAN & SONS, Inc.

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W. B. Clarke Co

26 & 28 Tremont St

Graduation Gifts at Stowell's



14 Kt. Gold Link Buttons \$8

Heavy 14 Kt. Gold, flat backs, with double-ended bars, which make them exceptionally strong. New fence-rail pierced pattern with plain centre for engraving and fine beaded edge around centre. Plain polished finish.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc. 24 Winter St., Boston Jewellers for 90 Years

RAISIN BREAD

is recommended as an ideal substitute for cake and pastry. Prize recipe mailed upon request.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send men with samples and give estimate.

WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
R. K. KEITH'S—Vanderville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Climax."
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs."

NEW YORK
CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIERIES—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Reddy Mow."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
OPERA HOUSE—"Holbrook Film."
STUDEBAKER—"Elsie Janis."

Leading Events in Athletic World :- English Olympic Team

TWO ROUNDS IN THE STATE GOLF TOURNEY ARE DECIDED TODAY

Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester Turns in Medal Card of 77 in Match With L. J. Malone of Woodland

WINDELER SHIELD

The second round of match play in the Massachusetts state amateur golf championship tournament of 1912 is being played on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club this afternoon. The first round was completed early this afternoon and the winners at once began the second round matches.

Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester was the first player to register a victory in the first round. He disposed of L. J. Malone of Woodland rather easily by 7 to 5 to go. He not only won his match by this margin but bettered the best medal card of the qualifying round Wednesday, getting a 77 as against Percival Gilbert's 78. The cards for the Schmidt-Malone match were:

Schmidt, out.....4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—35
Malone, out.....5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—41
In.....5 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—37
Malone, in.....5 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—37
W. S. Waite of Brae Burn furnished a surprise of the first round by not only defeating F. C. Davidson, the Harvard star, by the wide margin of 6 and 5, but also, turning in a medal card of 70. A peculiar feature of this match was the fact that, while Waite had a 3 to Davidson's 4 at the seventh hole, it was awarded to the latter because Waite's caddy picked up Davidson's ball. The cards:

Waite.....5 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—37
In.....5 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—37
Davidson.....5 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—37

The biggest surprise of the first round was the defeat of former Champion A. G. Lockwood by A. L. Squier. Paul Tewksbury won the only extra-hole match of this round when he defeated R. W. Brown of Belmont and Meadowbrook 1 up in 19 holes. The summary:

First round
Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester, defeated L. J. Malone, Woodland, 7 and 5.
C. A. Haywood, Oakley, defeated C. L. Becker, Woodland, 3 and 1.
P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, defeated B. Selfridge, Country Club, 1 up.
E. A. Evans, Brae Burn, defeated G. H. Crocker, Country Club, 3 and 2.
W. E. Stiles, Brae Burn, defeated B. W. Eastbrook, Brae Burn, 1 up.
W. S. Waite, Brae Burn, defeated F. C. Davidson, Oakley, 6 and 5.
F. C. Hood, Country Club, defeated G. Packard, Woodland, 2 and 1.
Percival Gilbert, Brae Burn, defeated H. A. Roark, Brae Burn, 5 and 4.
H. W. Stucklen, Brae Burn, defeated H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 5 and 4.
E. K. Stern, Brae Burn, defeated C. S. Cook, Jr., Brae Burn, 1 up.
A. L. Squier, Brae Burn, defeated A. G. Lockwood, Belmont, 1 up.
G. F. Willett, Country Club, defeated F. T. Clark, Oakley, 2 up.

F. J. Quinn, Woodland, defeated J. A. Kedan, Belmont, 5 and 4.
Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated R. W. Brown, Belmont, 1 up in 19 holes.
W. S. Carleton, Brae Burn, defeated R. A. Wood, Vesper, 3 and 2.
R. H. Gorton, Brae Burn, defeated R. C. Chick, Brae Burn, 1 up.
Percival Gilbert of the home club, amateur champion golfer of Massachusetts in 1909, was the medalist Wednesday in the qualifying round. His 78 was one stroke better than the scores of W. C. Chick, R. H. Gorton, H. H. Wilder, and Henry W. Strucklen, and these were the only players of a field of 70 who were able to muster figures better than 80 for the 18 holes.

Six were tied at 87 for the last four places in the qualification, A. G. Lockwood, W. S. Carleton, R. A. Wood, L. J. Malone, H. L. Dexter, Jr., and A. E. Burr. The first four named won on the playoff, the first three having qualified at the first hole with 48, Wood just missing a 3. Malone got into the match play at the second hole.

For the fifth year since the Windeler shield was offered to the club whose five players made the best aggregate score, Brae-Burn won. Yesterday that team had an aggregate score of 397, the Country Club and Woodland having tied at 415 for second place.

WINDELER SHIELD
Brae-Burn C. C.—Gilbert 78, Chick 79, Gorton 79, Stucklen 79, Squier 82, Stiles 82, Total, 397.
The Country Club—Wilder 78, Willett 82, Whittemore 83, Selfridge 85, G. H. Crocker and F. C. Hood 86, Total, 415.
Woodland G. C.—Quinn 81, Tewksbury 81, Farrington 83, Packard 84, Becker 85, Total, 415.
Belmont C. C.—Kedon 81, Brown 82, Evans 84, Roark 84, Lockwood 87, C. W. Brown 90, Total, 427.
Oakley C. C.—Davidson 81, Hartwell 81, Clark 84, Deed 90, Thorpe 90, Total, 426.

QUALIFIED
Player and club Out home T. I.
Percival Gilbert, Brae Burn..... 37 48—75
W. C. Chick, Brae Burn..... 38 49—79
R. H. Gorton, Brae Burn..... 39 49—79
H. W. Stucklen, Brae Burn..... 39 49—79
E. K. Stern, Brae Burn..... 39 49—79
F. J. Quinn, Woodland..... 40 48—88
A. L. Squier, Brae Burn..... 41 40—81
P. W. Whittemore, Country Club..... 41 40—81
Paul Tewksbury, Woodland..... 41 40—81
R. W. Brown, Belmont Spring..... 42 40—82
Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester..... 42 35—77
C. S. Cook, Jr., Brae Burn..... 42 41—83
W. E. Stiles, Brae Burn..... 42 40—82
F. W. Whittemore, Country Club..... 43 41—84
H. P. Farrington, Woodland..... 43 41—84
R. E. Evans, Belmont Spring..... 43 43—84
H. A. Roark, Brae Burn..... 43 43—84
F. T. Clark, Oakley..... 43 41—84
G. Packard, Woodland..... 44 40—84
W. S. Waite, Brae Burn..... 42 35—77
H. Selfridge, The Country..... 44 41—85
C. L. Becker, Woodland..... 44 40—84
G. H. Crocker, The Country..... 44 40—84
R. W. Eastbrook, Brae Burn..... 44 40—84
R. A. Wood, Vesper..... 44 40—84
W. S. Carleton, Brae Burn..... 44 40—84
G. Lockwood, Belmont Spring..... 44 40—84
H. L. Dexter, Jr., Brae Burn..... 44 40—84
A. E. Burr, Brae Burn..... 44 40—84

MISS M. K. BROWNE OF CALIFORNIA LIKELY VICTOR

Meets Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston in Trial Match of Women's Singles Tennis at Philadelphia

ST. MARTINS, Pa.—Miss M. K. Browne of California looms up today as a most likely winner of the women's national tennis championship. She scored a decisive victory over Miss Marion Feno of Boston Wednesday. Despite Miss Feno's previous record of victories she was no match for the California girl, who took the first set without the loss of a game. In the second set the tally was much closer, but Miss Browne won, 6-4, her volleying and overhead play being superior to that of her opponent.

The other semi-final match was notable for the great battle put up by Miss Mary Merrick of the Germantown Cricket Club against Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston. The latter secured a trifle off her game, and this coupled with Miss Merrick's steadiness and cross court driving, made the struggle nip and tuck, a third set being necessary before the New England representative could claim victory. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Third Round
Miss Mary K. Browne, California, beat Miss Marion Feno, Boston, Mass., 6-0, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

First Round
Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. W. J. Clothier and Miss Biddle, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Crestwell and Miss Whiting beat Mrs. Adams and Miss M. Ostheimer, 6-4, 8-0.

Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore beat Miss Mary Sayre and Miss Fox, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Lewis and Miss M. Dixon beat Miss J. Lewis and Miss M. Dixon, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round
Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore beat Mrs. J. W. Converse and Miss Violet Ridgeway, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind beat Miss Lewis and Miss Hopkins, 6-3, 13-11.

Third Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Fourth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Fifth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Sixth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Seventh Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Eighth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Ninth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Tenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Eleventh Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Twelfth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Thirteenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Fourteenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Fifteenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Sixteenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Seventeenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Eighteenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Nineteenth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Twentieth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Twenty-first Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Twenty-second Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Twenty-third Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

Twenty-fourth Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Feno beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katsenburg and Mrs. Kind, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	36	8	.818
Chicago	25	20	.556
Cincinnati	27	22	.551
Pittsburgh	24	20	.545
Philadelphia	19	23	.452
St. Louis	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	14	29	.326
Boston	15	33	.312

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 8, Boston 6.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM BOSTON

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....2 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0—8 8 0
Boston.....0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 1—6 14 5

Batteries: Steele, Salles and Bresnahan; Brown, Dickson, Donnelly and Kling, Rariden, Umpires, Finnegan and Emslie.

MARQUARD'S 13TH VICTORY

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3 9 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3

Batteries: Marquard, Crandall and Meyers; Richie, Brown and Archer. Umpires, Kiem and Bush.

PITTSBURGH BEATS BROOKLYN

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—11 10 0
Brooklyn.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 7 0

Batteries: Robinson and Kelly; Allen, Burk and O. Miller. Umpires, Eason and Johnston.

CINCINNATI WINS WITH EASE

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....3 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0—8 10 3
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3

Batteries: Sugars and McLean; Alexander, Chalmers, Wallace and Doolin. Graham, Umpires, Owens and Breun.

YALE OARSMEN HAVE LATE WORK ON THE THAMES

YALE CREW QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn.—Coach R. J. Cook of the Yale crew put the varsity eight through a thorough drilling for an hour opposite quarters, close to the little railroad bridge, Wednesday evening.

The freshmen eight rowed down nearly to the third-mile flag, with Coaches Harman and Rogers following in the launch. It was close to 8 o'clock when they heaved their shell. A high westerly breeze kept all the crews off the course early in the evening.

Aboard the Tarpon, interestedly watching the oarsmen, were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Camp and John Gotchous.

The expected shakeup in Yale's varsity eight has not yet materialized. The only shift recorded in any of the Eli crews was in one of the varsity fours—Odenberg was relegated to the substitute list and Scully stepped into his seat.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Cincinnati reformed and beat the Phillies.

Clark Griffith is right on the heels of Chicago and it is now up to Cleveland to stop the Senators.

Now for the Chicago Americans. First place depends on the outcome of the next four games.

The Red Sox kept their one game lead in the American League by grabbing a victory from the Browns.

Six runs on three hits; thus the Athletics beat Cleveland, who were shut out with three hits by Coombs.

By winning his thirteenth straight, Marquard is only one game behind the record for consecutive victories held by Chesbro.

While the official scorer says Marquard gets credit for yesterday's Giant victory over the Cubs, the secretary of the league has yet to pass judgment.

With Johnson pitching Washington easily made it four straight from Detroit, this making the thirteenth straight victory for the Senators.

"Sam" White, famous athlete idol of Princeton, will represent the university as an undergraduate for the last time today, in the deciding baseball game with Yale. White was graduated on Tuesday.

Even without Tinker and Zimmerman the Cubs made a close game of it. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of the Cubs when Shaffer batted for Marquard in the eighth, but it was 3 to 2 when Crandall ascended the mound.

F. J. MARSHALL IS THIRD

BUDAPEST—Drawing his final game with Rudolph Spielmann of Munich, F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, captured third prize in the international chess masters' tournament, which came to a close Wednesday after having been in progress four weeks at the Hotel Royal in Budapest.

Marshall wound up with a score of 10½ to 6½, while Spielmann, with 11½ to 5½, won the second prize. Rubinstein, winner of the first prize, with nothing to spur him to special effort, was content to draw against Balla, his final score being 14 to 3. Rubinstein lost only one game, which was to Spielmann in the sixth round.

NEWSPAPER GAMES POSTPONED

At the regular meeting of the Boston Newspaper baseball league it was voted to suspend all scheduled games until the settlement of the Boston Elevated strike. Games that are not played will revert to the end of the season.

College Tennis Star Who Will Again Lead the Green in Next Year's Tournaments



CAPT. J. G. NELSON '13
Dartmouth varsity tennis team

MORE ATHLETES ARE SURE TO ACCOMPANY THE AMERICAN TEAM

NEW YORK—Followers of the American Olympic track team are much pleased today over the announcement that the Adams brothers of the New York A. C., the leading candidates for first honors in the standing high and broad jumps, have been able to arrange to go to Stockholm. It was at first announced that they would be unable to go; but they have now fixed matters up and will greatly improve the chances of the United States winning the greater part of the first places in the coming games.

Nearly every athlete in the team was at American League park Wednesday, and many of them were seen in action in the track and field competitions which were given for the benefit of the national Olympic fund.

All the men were introduced to Mayor Gaynor and Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic committee, both of whom addressed the American representatives and wished them success.

Shortly before the games began a heavy rain storm deluged the grounds precluding the possibility of record performances on either track or field.

R. C. Craig of Detroit won the 70-meter dash in 81-5, with Gerhardt of San Francisco second and Meyer of this city third. Gissing, New York; Davenport, Chicago, and Meredith of Mercurburg, Penn., was the order at the finish in the 600-meter run. Kiviat of the Irish-American team took first honors in the 1200-meter race, with McClure of Oregon second, in 3m. 82-5. Courtney of Seattle won the 300-meter event in 38-1-5.

J. P. Nicholson, University of Missouri, was best over the high hurdles in the 70-meter event, with Eller of this city second and Kelley of Los Angeles third.

The finish of the 3500-meter race was close. Tewanina of Carlisle Indian school won by four yards from G. V. Bonhag, who was the same distance ahead of Berna of Cornell, these three being the only ones who covered the full course.

In the field events Ralph Rose of San Francisco was best at shot-putting, doing 91ft. 10in. with both hands. Horine finished third with 6ft. 3in. in the running high jump, which Thorpe of Carlisle won with a clean jump of 6ft. 5in., and Richards of Utah cleared 6ft. 4in. for second place.

Allen of Los Angeles won the broad jump with 22ft. 2in., one inch better than his clubmate, Donahue, with Nicholson of Missouri third. Duncan's best throw with the discus was 142ft. 11½in., and champion McGrath sent

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

ONE of the surest signs of an approaching economic revolution through the opening of the Panama canal is the general unrest that is noticeable in the regions about the headwaters of the Amazon and its affluents, on the eastern slopes of the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia. The nations of the west coast of South America are reviving those once utopian ambitions of crossing the Andes by railroad to tap the El Dorado beyond, the last and richest of all the Indies. For the time has come when these projects acquire a basis of commercial actuality, as feeders for the world's central highway.

Thus Colombia is building that interesting railroad from Buenaventura on the Pacific to Cali in the Cauca valley, which is to be prolonged northeast to Bogota, the capital, and later on doubtless also southeast toward the great rivers that flow from southern Colombia toward the Amazon. It is on one of these, the Caqueta, that the armed conflict took place between Peruvians and Colombians which is reported in detail on this page. It is on this river that some of the most valuable rubber land is located. The possibilities of such a prolongation of the Cali railroad are bound to become evident to the Colombians once the railroads Peru is constructing or about to construct are beginning to throw Trans-Andea open to the world's enterprise by the quickest way, which is the Panama canal route.

That prolongation of the Oroya railroad which an American concern, connected with the Cerro de Pasco smelters, is authorized to build along the waters of the Huallaga river and thence over another chain of the Andes, to the navigable waters of the Ucayali river will carry out the pet project of the pioneer railroad builder of South America, Henry Meigs, of New York and San Francisco, who constructed that railroad, the marvel of Latin America. The present terminus of this highest railroad in the world is Goyllarisquisca, beyond which the line will be continued some 270 miles to Pucallpa, the principal port of the upper Ucayali. As the river is navigable for light draft steamers more than 300 miles above that port, the railroad will tap a large territory to the south, besides furnishing through rail and steamer communication between the Pacific and Atlantic.

Although little is heard of the other Peruvian project of building a railroad from Paita, on the Pacific, to the head of navigation on the Marañon river, one of the principal sources of the Amazon, around the obstruction of the Pongo de Manseriche, the German concern that has obtained the concession is not likely to be idle. This is another Pacific-Atlantic through route and likewise another asset of the Panama canal; in fact, until the intense rivalry between Peru and Ecuador for the possession of the navigable headwaters of the Amazon and its affluents shall have been amicably removed, that Paita railroad must play a dominant role in the new economic situation.

But when that final adjustment between the two neighbors becomes a fact, then the biggest and most logical link between the waters of the Pacific and those of the Atlantic will be a railroad from the port of Guayaquil to the port of Iquitos on the upper Amazon, which is a regular port of call for ocean-going steamers. The scope of such a railroad has of late become much clearer through the increased railroad activity in Ecuador, thanks to the success of the American-built Guayaquil to Quito line, and especially through the events of recent months which have shown the vital importance of Guayaquil harbor to the Panama canal.

PERU SHOWS GREAT INTEREST IN REGIONS ACROSS THE ANDES

Ucayali Railroad Bill Passed by Congress Considered Most Important Move Toward Opening Up Lands

BOLIVIA IS FRIENDLY

(Special to the Monitor) LIMA, Peru.—Greater interest than ever is shown in the territories across the Andes. Wireless is being established between this capital and the port of Iquitos on the upper Amazon, which is a port of call for ocean steamers, while the bill recently passed by the Peruvian Congress for the construction of the Ucayali railroad to connect the present terminus of the Cerro de Pasco line with the port of Pucallpa on that river, is considered the most important move made in a long time toward the opening up of the vast regions on the other side of the Andes, as it will give rail and steamer connection between the Atlantic and Pacific.

At present they can be conveniently reached only via the Atlantic and the Amazon and the new railroad will establish rail communication across the several chains of the Andes to the point where 2000-ton steamers can navigate the Ucayali and connect at Iquitos with the ocean going steamers. The American concessionaire has organized the Amazon and Pacific Railway Company, under the laws of New Jersey.

Some time ago, when a number of Peruvians, residing in the provinces of Tena-Arica, held by Chile and claimed

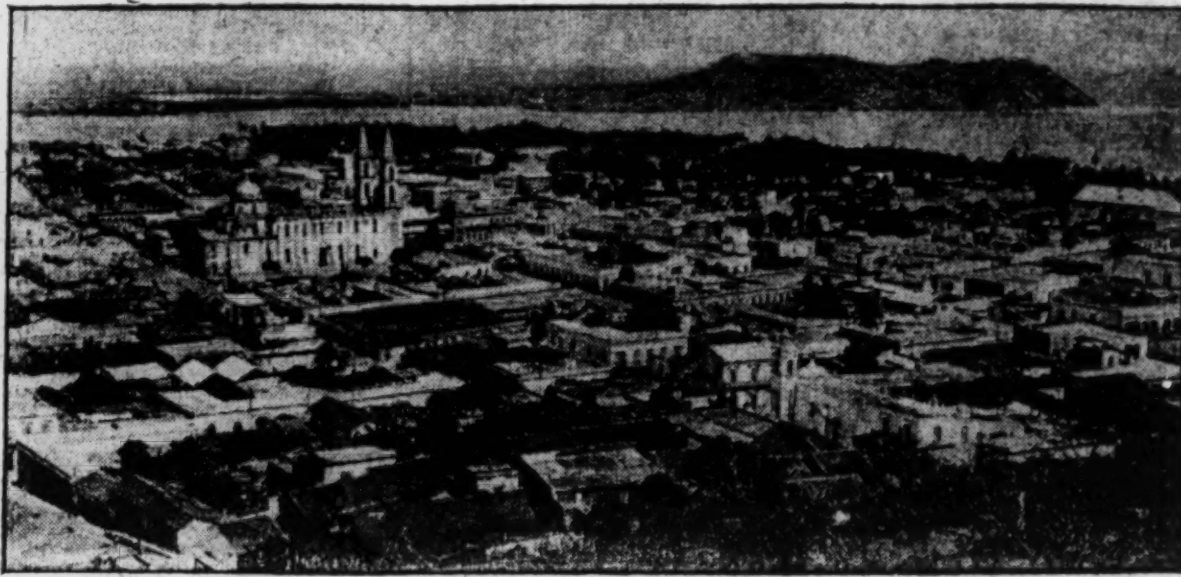
by Peru, had to leave the country in consequence of anti-Chilean riots, the Peruvian government opened a large section on the Madre de Dios river for settlement by these refugees and at last accounts they were doing well. It is thought other settlements will follow in that section of the trans-Andean territory of Peru which will soon be in through steamer and rail communication with the Atlantic by the new Madeira-Mamore railroad.

The international complications attending the activity of this country in the regions about the headwaters of the Amazon, have aroused universal interest in their development, though it has seemed to many that the struggle with Ecuador and Colombia, both of which are believed to be backed by Chile, has at times excited an enthusiasm somewhat out of proportion to the actual successes obtained. Thus, when the commander of the Peruvian forces operating in a territory claimed by both Colombia and Peru returned to this capital after the campaign ending in the engagement at La Pedrera, Caqueta river, one of the largest affluents of the Amazon, his reception conveyed the impression of a notable military triumph, when the acknowledged fact was that the whole operation was a blunder, as the Peruvian government less than a week after the taking of the Colombian customs station at La Pedrera ordered Colonel Benavides to evacuate the place and restore it to the Colombian customs officials.

It appears that at the very time when the military expedition headed by Colonel Benavides embarked in launches armed with machine guns for the purpose of driving off with 500 men the small Colombian customs garrison of perhaps 100 men, the governments of Peru and Colombia were negotiating a modus vivendi, which was signed in Bogota by the Peruvian minister. Colonel Benavides' coup, it is believed here, in some quarters, was inspired not by considerations of international policy but by the interests of certain rubber companies. At any rate, the commander of the Peruvians refused to accede to the demand of the Colombian officer in charge of the customs station to consult their respective governments, before surrendering La Pedrera, but, notwithstanding his superior force and his artillery, it took him three days to dislodge the Colombians.

With Ecuador the disputes over neighboring sections of the upper Amazon territory is still pending, but its acute phase is past, since at the time of the late armed conflict between the two countries the joint action of the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic imposed peace. Meanwhile, the Peruvians are greatly pleased with the conclusion of the treaty with Bolivia which eliminates all future friction over border claims and which appears to have brought the two countries closer together than they have been for some years, with a corresponding cooling off of relations between Chile and Bolivia.

MEXICAN STATE OF SINALOA IS RECOVERING FROM REBELS' HARM



View of Mazatlan, wealthiest city of Mexican state of Sinaloa, which was visited recently by United States transport Buford.

(Special to the Monitor) AZATLAN, Sin., Mex.—This state is slowly emerging from the desperate condition into which the partial success of the revolutionary arms had thrown it. Thanks to the efficiency of the federal troops and commanders the seat of government after a month's exile could be restored to the capital Culiacan, a short while ago, although it is not the same Culiacan, for the experience it went through when the rebels looted it for 10 whole days cost it a great deal more than the mere pecuniary loss, big as that was. The federal forces are getting the situation well in hand and nowhere have the rebels succeeded, or even attempted, to set up a government. Many prisoners are being brought in

under charges of rebellion and outrages and some of them are very prominent. Examples are being set with the utmost rigor. When the United States transport Buford was here and took a goodly number of refugees, there was a distinct and growing impression that some decisive action on the part of the United States was to be looked for on the west coast in the near future, but with the return of semi-normal conditions all rumors have subsided.

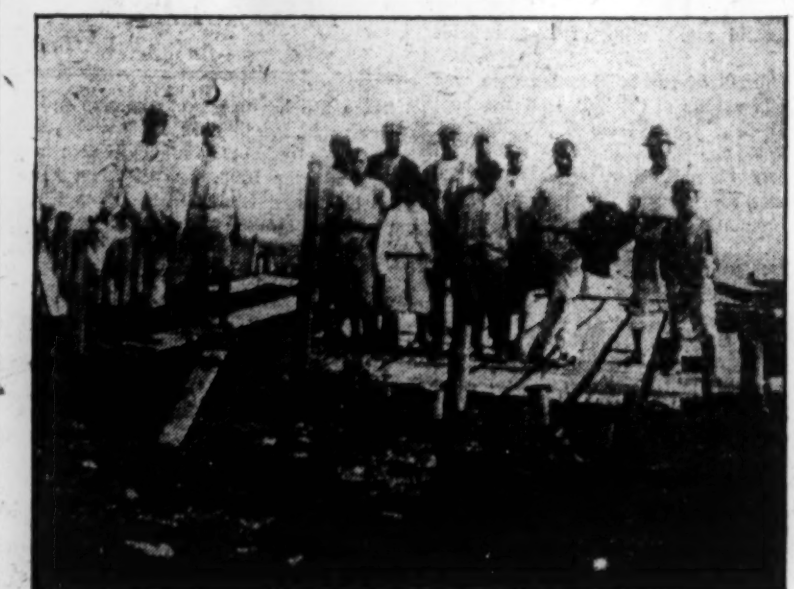
That this port which is by far the best and busiest on the coast of Mexico and a very important shipping center, was spared an attack by the rebels, who, after taking Culiacan, scattered in all directions, is ascribed to the utter lack of organization of the bands and jealousy of the chiefs, but at the time an assault on the port was looked for at any moment, for Mazatlan is the wealthiest city in the state, with some 18,000 inhabitants and certainly is the principal industrial center on the west coast of Mexico. It still has an important and prosperous foreign colony, a considerable number of foreign consuls being located here. Many foreign ships anchor in the bay during the month in normal times; a launch service is operated between the town and the bay and several stage lines connect it with surrounding places.

It is attractively situated on a peninsula at Olas Altas bay, surrounded by very picturesque groves of coconut trees.

JAMAICA CONSIDERING IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR KINGSTON HARBOR



King street wharf in Kingston, Jamaica, showing women carrying baskets of coal on their heads



Diving boys in street dress near a favorite swimming place, Kingston harbor

(Special to the Monitor) KINGSTON, Jam.—Kingston harbor, busy as it is, is making preparations for supplying with coal many more ships, from many more parts of the world, than it is doing now, once the Panama canal is opened. Although there has been a tendency to go slowly on the changes called for by the future traffic, important improvements in the harbor and enlarged facilities for handling coal, also a dry-dock, are under consideration.

It is more and more realized here that of all the West Indian islands, large and small, British, American, French, Dutch,

Danish or independent, there is none that is more justified in anticipating very large benefits from the Panama canal than Jamaica, with her geographical and strategic position, her climatic and agricultural resources coupled with her progressive government.

Through the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the West Indies Jamaica has come prominently before the public, and Kingston especially so through the proposed steamship connection with Canadian ports. This development is especially interesting on account of the war that is being waged between the two most powerful fruit companies

for the control of the banana trade, a noteworthy result of the contest being the establishment of a Canadian fruit company which will thus at once profit by the reciprocity agreement and the new Jamaica-Canada steamship line.

In a West Indian harbor, naturally there are many lulls when business yields to diversion. A hint of them is given by the diving boys at Kingston, among whom a little visiting stranger may spend many happy hours watching them diving and doing all sorts of tricks in the water. The only concern they have is of the sharks, of which the waters are fairly well stocked. The boys are sure to make a great pet of a visitor. There is one in the picture among them.

These boys are wonderful divers and will bring up a cent from the bottom every time. A boy will have a jolly time on this magnificent island. There he sees many of the wonders of creation. Bananas, bread fruit, mangoes, yams, oranges and many other kinds of tropical fruits growing by the wayside. He may think at first that he is on Robinson Crusoe's island, when he watches the big pelicans flying round, or the lazy turkey buzzards dozing everywhere and the many little lizards, the big beautiful palms, the stately coconut trees, the beautiful sea and the glorious sunshine.

There are many places of interest on the island. All along the road there are the native huts. The native men seem to have nothing but little children and a few black pigs to keep them busy, though the women seem to work very hard in this beautiful country. One sees them sitting astride piles of rock by the roadside, breaking stones for the government, or on the main streets mixing cement and carrying it on their heads in a trough to the bricklayer. Down at the wharf one meets gangs of women carrying big shovels on their heads on their way to load the ships with coal. They seem like a string of ants as they carry the coal from the heap to the steamers in baskets weighing from 75 to 90 pounds, balanced on their heads, all for a farthing (half a cent) a basket. They seem contented and a living example to all of patience.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor) MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—It is regarded as possible that the government will contract a loan of \$100,000,000 gold and that the President of the republic is merely awaiting the passage of the budget in order to send a commission to Europe for the purpose. It is learned that cable messages are being exchanged with the Uruguayan minister in Paris, Dr. Rafael de Miero, who is said to be sounding several financial groups, among them the Rothschilds.

HUATUSCO, Ver., Mex.—The Governor of Veracruz state has granted a concession for the utilization of the large water fall at Teneshamasla, hitherto undisputed property of this town. The water fall is estimated at 800 horsepower and the terms made by the Governor, viz., 250 Mex. a month are considered inadequate. The municipality is considering steps in the matter, as prop-

ositions have already been submitted to the town for free lighting, water supply and a cash payment of \$25,000 Mex. for the town treasury.

SAN LUIS Potosi, Mex.—In consequence of the favorable report of the in-

spection order by the state Legislature the old pantheon of this city is to be sold to the National Railroad Company for the workshops it is preparing to build. It is expected that the contract will be signed shortly.

TRAVEL

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SUMMER SAILINGS
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

George Washington	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 25	July 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
Berlin	July 6	Aug. 17		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	Oct. 8

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Grosser Kurfurst	July 2	Sept. 12
Koenig Albert	July 4	Sept. 24
Koenigin Luise	July 23	Sept. 28
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 12	Sept. 19
Bremen	Aug. 31	

Prinzess Inessa June 15 Sept. 7
Friedrich der Grosse July 6 Sept. 21
Koenig Albert Aug. 17 Sept. 21

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Montreal-Quebec-Southampton

ASCANIA, June 22. AUSONIA, July 4

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Cretic, June 29, 10 A. M. (Canopic, July 13)

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Cleveland, June 20 (Kaiserin Aug. Vio. June 27)
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5:00 P. M. From INDIA WHARF, S. S. BELFAST and CAMDEN for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Bangor, Bar Harbor and Blue Hill.

6:00 P. M. From FOSTER'S WHARF, MONDAYS, S. S. CITY OF BANGOR. WEDNESDAYS for Bath, Gardiner, Augusta and Boothbay Harbor. FRIDAYS for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

7:00 P. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, S. S. BAY STATE or RAN-SOM R. FULLER, for Portland. Fare \$1.25.

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ABINGTON HAS BIG PARADE AS FEATURE OF ITS CELEBRATION

ABINGTON, Mass.—Many organizations took part in the civic and trades parade which was the feature of today's program in the bi-centennial anniversary celebration of the town of old Abington. Alfred W. Donovan was the chief marshal of the four divisions which moved over the principal streets of the town.

The first division consisted of Abington, Rockland and Whitman posts of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and W. C. C., a company of coast artillery and guests and committee in carriages.

The second and third divisions were made up of various I. O. O. F. and Rebekah lodges and other fraternal organizations. There were a number of floats in the line.

The fourth division was composed of the Board of Trade of Abington, Rockland and Whitman.

Following the parade there were commemorative exercises at Island Grove park. Daniel R. Coughlin, chairman of the committee of arrangements, delivered an address of welcome and introduced Dr. Frank G. Wheatley as presiding officer.

On the program was a historical address by Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston; historical poem, William J. Coughlin and addresses by Congressman William S. McNary and others.

Charles W. Howland will extend salutations and greetings from those who were present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

There also will be singing by a mixed chorus of 200 voices.

Tonight there will be a home talent concert in Franklin hall and band concerts at Whitman and Rockland. There will be a display of fireworks at Rockland.

SCOTT BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED POLE ON JAN. 15

NEW YORK—A London cable dispatch to the N. Y. Sun states that the news in regard to Captain Scott's south pole expedition has been brought by Herbert G. Ponting, the first member of the expedition to return to London. He says that there is little doubt that Scott reached the pole about Jan. 15.

When Lieutenant Evans left him on Jan. 4 he was only 145 miles from the pole, with ample food supplies. He was then travelling at the rate of about fifteen miles a day. All being well, therefore, the expedition should have reached the pole 10 days later.

"Captain Scott was due back where we were waiting for him with the Terra Nova on March 15 or earlier, but the sea froze up so rapidly that on March 5 we thought it unwise to remain any longer. That explains why we were unable to bring back news this year. No news can now be received of Captain Scott until the Terra Nova returns from her next trip south in March, 1913," adds Mr. Ponting.

Mr. Ponting says that the expedition was very successful in every department. The geological and biological discoveries which had been made were of the utmost interest.

DAILY WIRELESS WEATHER NEWS BY SHIPS URGED

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that Prof. Willis Moore of Washington introduced the Radio telegraph conference a resolution that the great powers combine to make daily observations on the ocean for the protection of the world's shipping.

Though indications are that the conference will not adopt the proposal, Professor Moore is confident that the United States government will put his ideas into effect so far as it is practicable for one country to do so.

He hopes to make all steamships send daily, at noon, Greenwich time a code message of a few words, reporting the location and the weather conditions to central stations, such as Washington, Paris and London, these central stations to repeat these warnings of storms and other meteorological disturbances to all steamships. Each vessel east of the fortieth meridian would relay the weather reports daily to all vessels further west, and vice versa.

RUSSIAN RULER'S STATUE UNVEILED

NEW YORK—A memorial statue of Alexander III. was unveiled by the Tsar Nicholas II. in the presence of many of the ruling family and deputations from Bulgaria, Serbia and every part of Russia. Thirty regiments took part in the march along the Moscow river, says a Moscow message to the New York Herald.

The Emperor, the Empress and Dowager Empress received a cordial welcome from the people.

NICARAGUA CONCERN CHARTERED
AUGUSTA, Me.—Incorporation papers have been filed for Ferrocarril del Pacifico de Nicaragua, \$3,200,000, Portland; to do own and operate land and water transportation lines, banks, development enterprises, etc. President Clarence E. Felt; treasurer T. L. Crockett.

Rockland Man Is Chief Marshal in Old Abington Bicentennial Civic Parade



ALFRED W. DONOVAN

MITCHELL SCHOOL PRIZES AWARDED

BILLERICA, Mass.—For the highest average in studies during the school course, Yale Rice was awarded the alumni cup at the forty-second annual closing of the Mitchell school for boys. The Sutton medal for general military excellence was given to Willard Arnold Savage; the medal for deportment and scholarship to Harold Comstock Leavitt; the manual of arms medal to Willard A. Savage; the declamation prize to W. W. Rice. The Nelson cups for superiority in track and field athletics were presented to Messrs. Kimball, Barnard, Cooley and Harper.

The judges for manual of arms were Lieut. John W. Dechow, Lieut. C. Frank Dupee and Lieut. Charles A. Stevens. The judges for declamation were Mrs. Elsie Powers Corbin, Mrs. C. Marshall Forrest and Mrs. Lyman V. Rutledge. The exercises, which were held on the campus and in the gymnasium, were attended by a large number of the graduates' friends.

BUREAU STUDIES LABOR IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Labor conditions in Chicago and vicinity are under investigation by the federal government. An inquiry will be made by a staff of workers from the United States Bureau of Labor to ascertain the actual conditions prevalent among the various trades and industries.

Charles W. Ellis, special agent of the department of commerce and labor, is in Chicago making an inquiry into certain lines of work. A number of other agents will follow. Whether or not the government contemplates any drastic measures or action in regard to labor conditions is not known as yet.

"What the object of the inquiry is, I do not know, if it be a special inquiry," said Mr. Ellis. "The department gathers information annually on the labor conditions."

BANKERS ELECT F. A. DRURY HEAD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mayor Edward H. Lathrop welcomed the members of the Massachusetts State Bankers' Association at their annual dinner and business meeting at the Kimball hotel Wednesday night. Addresses were made by Augustus L. Thorndyke, Henry H. Bowman and Charles W. Rosworth of Springfield.

These officers were elected: F. A. Drury, Worcester, president; Charles P. Blinn Jr., Boston, vice-president; Joseph Shattuck Jr., Springfield, W. P. Hart, Charleston, and Arthur B. Chapin, Boston, executive committee for three years.

READING TO ACT ON GAS OFFER

READING, Mass.—Citizens who are interested in the continuance and extension of gas service have appointed a committee with Jesse W. Morton as chairman to call a special town meeting to act on the offer of the Wakefield municipal light commissioners. A form of contract has been approved by the Wakefield board, in which they agree to make extensions costing \$25,000 in about 30 streets and supply this town with gas at \$1.30 per 1000 cubic feet, net. The Peoples Gas Company has already offered to sell its mains here to the Wakefield plant.

READING TEACHERS FORM CLUB

READING, Mass.—Teachers representing the seven different schools of the town have formed a teachers' club and will apply for admittance to the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers Associations. The officers will be: President, Miss Anna P. Reid, Union Street school; vice-president, Miss Fannie C. Whittemore, Highland school; secretary, Miss Agnes M. Gilmore, high school; treasurer, Miss Ada E. Dow, principal Prospect street school; executive committee, Miss Alice Williams, Highland school; Miss Julia P. Noyes, Lowell Street school; Miss Soper, high school.

BENEFIT FOR ALCOTT MEMORIAL

An interpretive reading of "Parsifal" was given for the benefit of the Louise M. Alcott memorial at Concord, Mass., by Miss Frances Nevin at the residence of Mrs. John Alcott, 182 St. Paul street, Brookline, Wednesday.

MORE THAN \$200,000 IN GIFTS FOR VASSAR; 243 ARE GRADUATED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Gifts to Vassar College amounting to more than \$200,000 have just been made. They were announced during commencement exercises on Wednesday, when 243 members of the senior class received their diplomas.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$75,000 to complete the Olivia Josselyn hall dormitory, in memory of her mother, for which she gave \$100,000 last year, which was insufficient to complete it.

An unknown donor, who is believed to be Miss Helen Gould, gave \$100,000 for a students' hall, for which plans and specifications are ready. The money is in hand, and contracts will be let for space. The building will stand in the open space west of North hall.

With buildings now under way or planned, there will be room to accommodate all students on the campus. The alumnae voted to give the college \$1200 a year for five years to keep the college grounds in better condition and to build a house for Ella McCaleb, A. B., the college secretary. The class of 1887 gave \$11,400 for a large iron gate in honor of President Taylor, to be erected at the entrance to the Pine Walk, one of the conspicuous spots fronting the campus.

Dr. Taylor announced that it is desirable and necessary to raise \$1,000,000 as an educational endowment. The class of 1912 is the largest in the history of the college, and also has the distinction of having the longest honor roll of any class.

The class of 1912 gave a dinner in North hall on Wednesday night. The chief event was the calling of the class roll, at which each girl answered "guilty" if she was engaged, or "not guilty" if she was not. Four toasts were given by the Misses Irene Lawrence, Louise Farnam, Dorothy Baldwin and Gabrielle Eliot. Miss Helen Ferris was toastmaster.

WELLS GRADUATES THIRTY-NINE GIRLS

AUBURN, N. Y.—Wells College commencement exercises were held in Aurora Wednesday and 39 girls received degrees. Mrs. Grover Cleveland attended as a trustee and alumnae. The appointment of a new president in place of George Morgan Ward, D. D., LL. D., who resigned, as well as the filling of seven vacancies on the board of trustees, was deferred until the fall meeting.

Gifts announced included one of \$20,000 from an anonymous donor and \$19,000 from Andrew Carnegie for completing the library building.

OREGON GIRLS SEEING SIGHTS OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Nine Oregon girls are trying to finish seeing the sights of New York today before pushing on to Washington tomorrow night, where they will call on the President.

Mrs. H. A. Hartshorn, a newspaper woman, is the chaperone of the party. The girls are the daughters of farmers of nine different sections of the state.

Leaving Portland with their car decked with roses by the local suffragists, their first stop was Detroit. Then they went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and to East Aurora, where they were entertained by Elbert Hubbard.

Philip S. Bates, who is in charge of the party, will deliver two lectures, one at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and one at the Twenty-third Y. M. C. A., on the Northwest. He will show that there is a need of men to work there, especially in the farming districts.

MAINE G. A. R. TO ELECT OFFICERS

BANGOR, Me.—The forty-fifth annual encampment of the department of Maine, G. A. R., to elect officers today. The annual campfire was held last evening.

There is a contest for department commander among John F. Lamb of Livermore Falls, William H. Holsten of Cumberland Mills and Col. James S. Crowell of Lewiston.

AMERICAN TEACHERS HONORED

DETROIT, Mich.—Prof. David MacKenzie, principal, and Miss Lorley A. Ashleman, instructor in French at the Detroit Central high school, have been appointed as an advisory board to outline courses and dictate instruction methods for the Lycee, the undergraduate college at Versailles, where a number of American students now attend. The purpose of the committee is to improve conditions so that hundreds of American students may receive more comprehensive instruction in the French language, literature and science.

NEW HAVEN BUYS ANOTHER ROAD

BRIDGTON, Me.—The sale of the Bridgton & Saco River railroad was authorized at a meeting of the stockholders here yesterday.

An offer of purchase of stock at par by persons said to represent the New Haven railroad was accepted. The Bridgton & Saco River extends from Irlam Junction to Harrison. It is 21 miles long and is narrow gauge. The value set upon it is \$200,000.

CONSERVATORY STUDENTS SING

Advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music, assisted by the Conservatory orchestra, gave a concert in Jordan hall yesterday.

RINDGE SCHOOL AWARDS DIPLOMAS TO LARGE CLASS

First graduation exercises of Cambridge schools this year were held yesterday evening at Sanders Theater, when diplomas were given to seniors of Rindge technical school by Mayor Edward J. Barry.

By vote of the school committee the class graduated as of the Rindge manual training school, all classes hereafter to be graduated from the Rindge technical school in consequence of the change in the school name.

Samuel Levine was awarded highest school honors. The president of the class is J. Edward Riley.

The list of graduates is as follows: General course—Frederick N. Balsor, Leslie F. Bingham, Russell J. Blair, Francis W. Boyle, Frederick B. Brooks, Leslie A. Charlton, Stephen B. Conroy, Richard Contestable, Richard S. Crudup, John R. Duffy, William S. Elliott, Francis J. Flaherty, Charles V. Grainger, Patrick J. Guiney, Ernest E. Harnden, George C. Henderson, Charles R. Howard, Charles R. Johnson, John C. Kelleher, Arthur C. Lamson, Charles M. McCafferty, Joseph P. Mahoney, Walter J. Martin, Arthur W. Mellin, Ernest P. Menzies, Burton W. Morrison, Henry V. Niles, John H. O'Hearn, Abbott O. Paine, Reginald C. Purdy, Clement J. Redmond, John F. Rolfe, James E. Riley, Frank C. Rohde, William F. Treleagan, Paul F. N. Witschi.

College course—George H. Amos, Frank D. Chandler, George W. Collins, James R. Durnan, Everett S. Fuller, Carroll F. Getchell, Arthur E. Gilmour, Albert S. Hall, Chester W. Holmes, William A. Jones, Karekin Kalunian, Edmund Kelsey, Edward F. Kordulaski, Anselmo Krigger, Frank H. Leslie, Samuel Levine, John B. Morrill, Harold A. Moxon, George W. Ousler, Arthur G. Reyner, Enos C. Sawyer, Wallis E. Stuart, Howard B. Tobey, Harold C. Walker, Edward W. Wheeler, Jr., Victor H. Willard.

SENATE SENDS RECIPROCITY PACT TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—All the Senate amendments to the iron and steel tariff revision bill, with the exception of the one to repeal the Canadian reciprocity law, had been accepted by the House today when the speaker was called upon to name a conference committee, following the Senate's refusal Wednesday to recede from its position on the reciprocity feature.

Senator Simmons made the motion that the Senate recede from its amendment and provoked a debate which ended with the Senate's decision to stand on its action by a vote of 33 to 27. Mr. Simmons and Senators Penrose and Lodge were named as conferees to meet representatives of the House.

MEXICAN FORCES PLAN FINAL BLOW

MEXICO CITY—Preparations are advancing today for the federal forces under General Huerto to move north from Santa Rosalia, on what is confidently expected by the government to be the final step in subduing the Orozco rebellion in Chihuahua.

Information that the troops would move within five days came to President Madero Wednesday in a long telegram from General Huerto, dated Santa Rosalia, in which the latter described with great particularity the conditions in respect to the federal army, the rebel forces, the state of the country between Torreon and Santa Rosalia, and the attitude of the inhabitants toward the administration.

CONGRESS VOTES RECESS SERIES

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge's plan for a succession of three-day recesses during the two weeks when the Republican and Democratic national conventions will be held was adopted Wednesday in the Senate. Beginning next Monday the Senate will meet only twice a week until July 1, and on the days of meeting nothing but routine business will be transacted. The House has agreed upon a similar plan.

JEWISH CHARITIES OFFICERS

CLEVELAND, O.—The closing session of the national conference of Jewish charities was marked by the election of officials as follows: Cyrus Sulzberger of New York, president; Charles Eisenman of Cleveland, Aaron Kohn of Pittsburgh and Morris D. Waldman of New York, vice-presidents; Bernard Greenfield of St. Louis, treasurer; Louis Levine of Baltimore, secretary. The Federated Boys' Clubs reelected all the old officers.

MORE BUSINESS FOR THE WEST

CHICAGO—Officials of the Harriman railroads announce that hereafter supplies will be purchased in "home territory" whenever possible. President Sproule of the Southern Pacific says that his company, which has been buying supplies in the East, will hereafter spend between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 annually in California for supplies.

REQUESTS TO COLLEGES

Requests of \$5000 each are made to Berea College, Kentucky, and Northland College, Wisconsin, in the will of David S. Farnham of Newton, which was filed in the probate court in East Cambridge Wednesday.

DEGREE FOR WELLESLEY MAN

LEXINGTON, Va.—Washington and Lee University on Wednesday conferred the degree of doctor of letters upon Gamaliel Bradford, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

A. SHUMAN & CO. Radical Reduction Sale OF MEN'S CLOTHING

which is of vital interest to the purchasing public of New England.

We are holding this advance reduction sale of Summer weight Clothing earlier than usual, thereby giving our customers an opportunity to purchase high-grade clothing of our own make at reduced prices and to prepare for the approaching June 17th holidays.

We have taken all of the following priced Men's 3 Piece Suits and arranged them in sizes on our great second floor and marked them

\$15

\$20

\$25

Men's Suits

\$25, \$20 Suits, cut to \$15

\$30, \$25 Suits, cut to \$20

\$35, \$30 Suits, cut to \$25

Also all of our high-grade equal-to-custom men's suits as follows:
\$50, \$45, \$40 Suits, cut to...\$35 \$40, \$35 Suits, cut to...\$30

NOTE. Every garment made in New England, strictly Pure Wool, non-fading and carries our guarantee of satisfaction.

Shuman Corner, Boston

ART NOTES

Student work in painting, drawing, illustration and design is shown at the annual exhibition of the Erie Paper school of art, Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street, which will be open to the public to 10 p. m. today. Scholarships aggregating \$1600 have been awarded for the season. Following are the awards:

Gold medal for oil painting, Miss Martha M. Jarvis of Waltham, Mass.

Gold medal for drawing, Edwin G. Cram of Sanford, Me.

Silver medal for oil painting, Theodore H. Becker of Haverhill, N. Y.

Silver medal for pencil drawing, Miss Emilie C. Flagg of Cambridge, Mass.

Silver medal for decorative design, Miss Evelyn S. Tucker of Rochester, N. H.

Bronze medal for portrait drawing, Arthur R. Anderson of Lynn, Mass.

Bronze medal for marblehead class landscape sketches, Miss Betty Lockett of Allston, Mass.

Bronze medal for marine sketches, Robert Wade of Haverhill, Mass.

All medals awarded as above carry with them a scholarship prize of \$125.

Renewal of prizes: \$90 for costume drawing, Miss Isabel A. Higbee of Hyde Park, Mass.

Class prize of \$90 for decorative design, Miss Jennie E. Henderson of Everett, Mass.

Class prize of \$64 for composition sketches, Miss Elizabeth V. Suter of Brookline, Mass.

Prize of \$25 for composition sketches, James B. Aytoun of Victoria, Australia.

Prize of \$75 for watercolor sketches, H. Boylston Dummer of Georgetown, Mass.

Prize of \$45 for portrait and costume studies and pencil drawings, William L. Caffrey of Lawrence, Mass.

Prize of \$35 for brown chalk portraits and pencil drawings, R. Gordon Chandler of Worcester, Mass.

Prize of \$35 for charcoal costume drawings and pencil drawings, George H. Zwickler of Saverpool, Canada.

Prize of \$25 for decorative design, Miss Margaret Gormley of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Prize of \$25 for decorative design, Miss Rachel Grant of Wintthrop, Mass.

Best work by first-year student, special honorable mention, Leslie Chamberlain of Brockton, Mass.

Honorable mentions were also awarded to Frank E. Becker of Chelsea, Mass., Miss Frances R. Lincoln of Montello, Mass., Miss Elaine Sargent Oakley of Milton, Mass., Arthur G. McKean of Boston, Mass., Roy S. Hilton of Winchester, Mass., and Carl W. Lane of Watertown, Mass.

MUSIC

SAMUEL LEVINE PLAYS

Samuel Levine, a young pianist of promise, played the following recital program in Steinert hall Wednesday evening:

Beethoven, "Moonlight" sonata, op. 27, no. 2; Schumann, "Novellette," no. 1; Hopkirk, "Sundown," Chopin, walse, op. 42; Chopin, ballade in G minor, op. 23; Schuett, "Au Ruisseau"; Liszt, "Hungarian rhapsody," no. 11.

J. D. ARCHBOLD GIVES \$25,000

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—John D. Archbold has given \$25,000 to Syracuse University toward wiping out the \$80,000 deficit in the current expense account of the institution. Mr. Archbold is president of the board of trustees. Commencement exercises were held on Wednesday. There were 480 students in the graduating class. Forty-seven received master's degrees.

LAND, WATER, SCENERY DECLARED TO FORM THE WEALTH OF MAINE

BANGOR, Me.—Natural resources of Maine furnished the topic for a recent address by Prof. Archer L. Grover before the students at the University of Maine. He made three divisions of the resources—land, water and scenic beauty.

Professor Grover said there are 33,000 square miles in Maine. Of this, 10 per cent is water, 63 per cent wild land and 27 per cent farming land. Of this 27 per cent farming land, only about one third is under cultivation, so that only about 10 per cent of the total farming area is under cultivation.

He said the value of the annual production of agriculture is \$44,000,000; of forestry, \$32,000,000; of scenic beauty, \$2,000,000; of water power, \$8,500,000; of fisheries, \$6,000,000; of minerals, \$3,500,000. In agricultural products Maine's production of hay is annually worth \$22,500,000; potatoes, \$12,000,000; oats, \$2,500,000; apples, \$2,000,000; sweet corn, \$1,500,000; corn, \$300,000.

In Maine the average production of wheat per acre is 29 bushels; in the North Atlantic states the average production of wheat per acre is 19 bushels, and in the United States as a whole 14 bushels. The average production of corn per acre in Maine is 46 bushels; North Atlantic states 40 bushels, and the United States 27 bushels. Maine has also a larger production per acre than the North Atlantic states or the United States as a whole of oats, barley, buckwheat and especially potatoes.

Professor Grover said the value of the annual products of our forests are lumber \$19,000,000; pulp wood \$8,000,000, and fire wood \$5,000,000. Of all the states in the Union Maine ranks as eighteenth in lumber output and second in the output of pulp wood.

Although Maine is a comparatively small state, there being 33 states in the Union larger, yet she is third in the production of water power at present. However, only about one third of her water power is now developed. The annual value of water power in Maine is about \$8,500,000.

Professor Grover said the annual output of granite is worth about \$2,500,000, limestone \$745,000, slate \$207,000, and all others \$45,000. Massachusetts alone surpasses Maine in the production of granite.

The fisheries of the state were next considered. The annual value placed on the industry was \$5,750,000. Lobsters lead with a value of \$2,000,000 yearly.

MEMBERS PAINT THEIR OWN CHURCH

NEW YORK—Twenty-five members of the English Lutheran church of the Good Shepherd, Nostrand avenue and Fenimore street, Flatbush, formed a community of interests recently at the instigation of their pastor, the Rev. O. H. Pankoke, to redecorate the outside of their church.

A committee was formed and the purchase of brushes and paints was made immediately, and on Wednesday morning after three days' work the church presented a neatly painted exterior.

TWO STUDIES ELIMINATED

ATLANTA, Ga.—Board of education has decided to abolish the present drawing and manual training in the public schools of Atlanta and just as soon as possible a new system of instruction in drawing will be installed.

NATIONAL LANCERS IN ANNUAL FIELD DAY TOMORROW

Annual field day of the National Lancers, a troop, cavalry, Massachusetts volunteer militia, will be observed tomorrow with a parade and drill on the Common, a lunch at the armory, Bulfinch street, and a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick.

There will be two parades, one mounted and one unmounted. The mounted parade starts from the armory at 11:30 a. m., to be reviewed at the State House by the Governor. The company will go through a drill on the Common, to be followed by a review by Colonel McComb, senior cavalry officer in this district. After lunch, which will be served at the armory the line will again be formed at 3 p. m., dismounted, and will march to the Hotel Brunswick for the annual dinner. At 7:30 the line will be formed for the march to Symphony hall, where the company will attend the concert.

N. Y. PHONE BOOKS NUMBER 1,385,000

NEW YORK—It will take more than 400 men to deliver the 1,385,000 new directories of the New York Telephone Company, now ready. Each subscriber will receive two books, the city and the suburban directories. About 1,000,000 of these directories will be sent by express to subscribers in New Jersey, Westchester county and Long Island.

The 400 men who are to be burdened with the directories will take 15 days in which to make the deliveries. The city book is bigger. There are 804 pages in this issue, 24 more pages than in the last edition for city telephone subscribers. The total number of subscribers now is 280,000. There are 8500 more names than in the last issue.

RELIEF OFFICERS VISIT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—For the first time in 20 years the Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers held its annual meeting here on Wednesday. Nearly 100 were present. Arriving, they were shown city hall. Later they were taken to the city home, where the annual meeting was held.

William S. Bamford, clerk of the Brockton overseas, was reelected president. Other officers are Otis Merriam of Chelsea, vice-president; G. Arthur Bodwell of Salem, treasurer; George C. Stearns of Dedham, secretary.

GRADING TRACKLESS LINE

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHIC SUMMER MORNING GOWN

Made of batiste with border woven in two widths

BREAKFAST jackets combined with simple skirts make ideal summer morning gowns. They are simple, easily made and easily laundered. They can be adjusted quickly and readily and, withal, they are dainty and attractive in effect.

This jacket includes a new and exceedingly smart collar and is made with a separate peplum that means perfect smoothness over the hips.

The skirt is five-gored and gathered at the upper edge, but it includes a wide tuck that indicates a tunic.

In this case, the material is simple batiste woven with a border in two widths and the border makes the trimming, but any pretty summer material can be used with embroidery, simple lace or contrasting material as a finish.

Many women like all white for summer morning gowns. White lawn with eyelet embroidered banding would be very pretty. Figured dimity, with bands of color matching the figures, would make a pretty combination, or the collar could be of contrasting material. These sleeves are made to the elbows and left loose but they could be cut in three-quarter length and finished with bands.

For the medium size, the jacket will require 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 3/4 yard 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3 1/2 yards of banding; the skirt, 5 1/2 yards 27, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide of material without up and down, or 7 1/2 yards 27 inches wide of material with figure or nap; the trimming, 5 yards of banding.

The pattern of the jacket, 7456, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and of the skirt 6910, in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency or



will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WHERE GIRLS ARE "POLISHED"

Wealthy patrons ruled strictly at finishing schools

WHEN the daughters of wealthy parents have completed their ordinary routine of studies at school, they are often sent to what are called finishing schools, where they are "polished." There are a number of these schools in the larger cities.

Do not suppose that at these institutions of learning the girls are taught such commonplace things as arithmetic, geography or practical studies of the ordinary sort. "Book learning" is practically omitted from the curriculum, being retained only so far as is necessary for the acquirement of knowledge indispensable to one who aspires to be a good conversationalist on the ordinary topics talked of in society.

The chief studies are languages, much proficiency in French being required, and a general smattering of French, English and German literature is also taught with the aid of books.

In spite of the fact that only wealthy girls attend the schools, an atmosphere of comparative simplicity pervades most of them. At one of the most exclusive New York schools, French candies are almost unknown, and there is strict discipline, with very limited spending money, so that the attention of those to be polished may not be diverted from the serious matters in hand, says a contributor to the San Francisco Call.

Extravagance in dress is also tabooed. Each girl is allowed to have with her just five dresses when she enters in October. These dresses are two high neck, evening dresses, two for everyday wear and one for the street. The street dress must be suitable to wear to matinees and church, while the everyday gowns are worn indoors, except in the evening, when the evening dresses must be donned for dinner.

The first step, therefore, is to teach the young women to ignore dress and make it subordinate to manners and accomplishments, which is one of the most difficult things for those not born to the purple to learn.

As for spending money, no girl is per-

mitted to have a greater allowance than \$5 a month, out of which they must pay their car fares and buy pins, ribbons and other trifles. This prevents the eating of too much candy.

When once a girl becomes accustomed to the discipline of the school, however, she is usually loth to leave. Their food is of the best and is cooked by a French chef. They visit every theatrical attraction worth seeing and occupy a box during the opera almost nightly during the season; this round of gaiety being varied during Lent by the organization of sewing classes, where they work for charity.

The girls occupy separate, well furnished rooms, opening on a general parlor, which is shared by three or four pupils.

The course of instruction occupies a year. First, the girl is taught how to enter a room and say "How do you do?" How to greet an old friend and how to greet strangers; when to rise and when to remain seated; how to enter a carriage and how to alight; the etiquette of a carriage, how to drive, and the like. This work will be sufficient to occupy the first quarter, for it is by no means so simple a thing as it seems.

During the second quarter she is taught the etiquette of dining, how to preside as hostess, how to act as guest; how to enter a dining room with an escort, and the entire art of dining well, either as hostess or guest. A smattering of ceramics, so that the student may be able to critically examine china, is incidental to this course.

Next comes instruction in the etiquette of social functions. She is taught what to wear and how to act under every conceivable circumstance. The last quarter is devoted to the study of fashions in millinery and dresses of the day, together with instructions upon the leading, recent events in society and a thorough knowledge of the names of people who constitute society all the world over.

CHANGE IN MODE OF DRESSING

More attention being paid to comfort

THE women of the North have been taking valuable lessons from the women of the South, of late, and as a result are being clad more sensibly and comfortably during the warm months than for anybody knows how many years. Summers in the North may not be as intense or as long as those in the South, but they are warm enough, and in every summer there are periods that are far too warm to conduct with comfort the usual pursuits of the day. In spite of this, until recently women have swathed themselves to the ears in tight collars, and burdened themselves with skirts and sashes, and close-fitting garments, until they were better prepared for a cool day than a warm one. In consequence the kimono reigned wherever it was possible to wear one and where other garments were enforced, the hours were spent in much discomfort.

The southern woman learned long ago to have her warm-weather wearing apparel made loose, cut low in the neck, and short as to sleeve. Her northern sister traveling in the South, and the southern sister in the North, have brought about a gradual change. At the northern woman cut off her

sleeves, then she left off her collar, and now she has discarded superfluous skirts and girdles, and dresses almost as comfortably as a child. It has been proved that the business woman who goes forth early and remains at her work all day, and the one who goes shopping or traveling may dress appropriately and comfortably at the same time, and look far better in her simplicity and coolness than in the starched hotness of former years.

There is no reason why a one-piece, collarless dress with loose sleeves, extending just below the elbow may not be as suitable for business as a severe tailor made, in spite of the edicts that have been published by establishments employing large numbers of girls against certain forms of dress. The opposition is against the abuse of the style, not the right use of it.

Well-dressed women in every walk and station of life, following the new custom, are no longer slaves to the kimono. However warm the day, if there is anything they wish to do, they put on their collarless, short-sleeved, one-piece dress and proceed to do it, even though it be shopping or the mak-

TRIED RECIPES

CRYSTAL CAKES

ONE cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, 1 cupful of sugar, 3 cupfuls of cornstarch, 1 cupful of flour, 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, 2 eggs and white of one egg. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs well beaten, then sift in the flour, cornstarch, baking powder and nutmeg. Mix into a nice dough. If too dry add a very little milk. Divide into small pieces, pat them flat, brush them over with the beaten white of egg and sprinkle over with granulated sugar. Place apart on buttered pans and bake in a moderately warm oven until ready.

BUTTERSCOTCH PIE

ONE cupful of soft, "A" sugar, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoonsful of flour, 1 cupful of cold water, 1 heaping tablespoonful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla extract, 1 baked piecrust. Mix the sugar, flour and yolks of eggs to a smooth paste; add gradually the water and the butter, and stir over the fire until thick; then add the vanilla extract. Pour into the piecrust. Beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonsful of sugar, put this on the top of the pie and brown slightly in the oven. If a few bananas are sliced into the pie and covered with the filling and the whites of the eggs an excellent dish will be the result.

GOOD RAISIN BREAD

TWO pounds of seedless raisins, 1 quart of milk, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 2 eggs, 3/4 pound of sugar, 1 compressed yeast cake, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon and flour. Bring the milk to the boiling point, remove it from the fire and add the lard. When cool add the yeast cake mixed with salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and enough flour to make a soft batter. Allow to rise over night in a warm place, then in the morning add the sugar, the eggs well beaten, the raisins and enough flour to make it stiff. Allow it to rise, then mold into loaves. Mix the cinnamon with a little sugar and sprinkle it over the top, then allow to rise again. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

MEAT CHARTREUSE IN RICE

TWO cupfuls of chopped cooked meat, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1/2 teaspoonful of white pepper, 1 tablespoonful of table sauce, 1/2 tablespoonful of diced onion, 1/4 cupful of breadcrumbs, 1/4 cupful of melted butter, gravy or stock to moisten, 1 beaten egg, 3 cupfuls of cooked rice and tomato sauce. Put the meat into a basin, add the egg well beaten, the salt, pepper, table sauce, onion, breadcrumbs and melted butter and enough stock or gravy to moisten. Mix and turn into a mold which has been well buttered and lined with two cupfuls of the rice; place the remainder of the rice on the top, cover the mold with buttered paper, and steam steadily for forty-five minutes. Turn out on a hot platter and serve at once with hot tomato sauce.

PINEAPPLE DELIGHT

ONE cupful of chopped pineapple, 1 tablespoonful of gelatin, 2 tablespoonsful of rice, 3/4 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of whipping cream, 2 cupfuls of boiling water or of pineapple juice. A pinch of salt and a few preserved cherries. Boil the rice until very soft, then drain it. Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water, then add the sugar and the rice. Cool slightly, and add the salt, the pineapple and the whipped cream. Cool, and serve in dainty glasses with a cherry on the top of each.—Ladies Home Journal.

FASHION BITS

Apron-like panels of lace, back and front, trim the new lingerie frocks.

The V-shaped decolletage is replacing the round neck on the new French blouses.

Dark blue dotted foulard and white charmeuse are much used together for smart gowns this summer.

Buckles of Irish lace are a pretty finish for a white linen frock.

Gaudily striped blazers will be much worn at the shore, replacing the ubiquitous sweater—Philadelphia Times.

WHITE HAND BAGS

In hand bags, fabrics are preferred, and the rich oriental materials and tapestries of the past season are still being carried, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. White bags are much in evidence, and these are of handsome embroidered linen or white silk, overlaid with pretty lace, the baby Irish and the princess lace being favorites.

For ordinary day wear in the home, on the street, and at business, the heavy linens are very popular. While heavy, they are porous and cool and have the advantage of being suitable for going out or staying in, for tennis, the beach, a boat, or a ramble, so that the girl or woman attired in one is suitably dressed. These dresses are very serviceable and with turn-back lingerie collar and cuffs, are dainty, picturesque and feminine.

MAKING A ROOM ATTRACTIVE

Problem of harmony in apartment house

NOWADAYS, when the demand for living accommodations in cities is so much greater than the supply, the apartment houses are run up in such haste that often care has not been taken in the first planning to have the best possible result in any room. The woodwork is put in without regard to the furniture which will some time be there and the color schemes are so many and varied that it is a problem to make a room attractive. It is a problem to be faced, nevertheless, and the solution does not lie in the doing over of the woodwork, says the New York Herald.

For while this is, of course, the most satisfactory plan and the best choice of a finish is white paint, in most cases it is unfeasible, as it is sometimes difficult to obtain permission to make the change but more often it is hardly worth while to go to all the trouble and expense entailed unless one is more certain of permanency than is the average resident. The easiest solution and the one which brings about the least expense lies in the choice of hangings. It is possible by this means to cover up the greater part of the woodwork and to make the remaining expanses, such as the baseboard, mantel, etc., not so glaringly ugly by the proper combination of colors in these hangings. There are many stuffs to choose from and one sees such beautiful examples in the shops it makes even a quest for samples a pleasure trip. Sometimes the clerk will give a generous sample or else it may pay to buy a quarter of a yard where one is moderately sure that this special piece is going to be satisfactory. But it is really nec-

essary before buying to try some of the cloth in its future home, for color has such a way of doing unexpected things that one should be certain of the effect it is going to give, that there may be no disappointment.

Cretonne or tapestry bought with the idea of harmonizing the effect of two kinds of woods should unite in the design these two colors. For instance, in one case of yellow oak and mahogany, cretonne could be found with, perhaps, a cream ground and well covered with a design of tan, which blends with the oak, and a red brown which blends with the mahogany, and may be a little green and blue. But the predominant note should be the tan and brown. This will give a rich effect to the whole room and would make a harmonious color scheme. With figured hangings of this kind one should have plain wall paper and a floor covering not too pronounced in design.

In the problem of trying to combine the red woodwork with, perhaps, craftsman furniture the best choice would be hangings of green and brown—rather dark in tone. In every case hangings can be used at the windows, and should be arranged so that none of the window is covered. Inside window curtains are used of net or scrim, and the heavier material hangs from a wooden curtain pole, the material well pushed back to each side, so that no light will be excluded. Then portieres of the same material can be hung at the doors, and when a few pillows are covered with it perhaps again used on the seat of a chair, and may be introduced into the lamp shade.

WILL THE PEPLUM BE POPULAR?

More dignified in form this year

EXACTLY what place does the peplum take in this summer's fashions? By peplum is meant that little tail that drops down from the blouse below the belt line. These appeared a year ago this spring on a Callot model in a modified form.

It was then a knife plaiting attached to an empire belt, sometimes of another color from the gown and always ornamental. A few women wore it, but the majority protested against it. It thickened the waist, they said, and destroyed the thing at which they aimed—a slim silhouette.

Then it was put into the cheap ready-made garments, and one could buy shirtwaists reduced to \$1.98, which displayed the "leading Callot feature of 1911." Those who seemed to know said it was a caprice, and that it would not gain friends anywhere. Then the subject was dropped.

This year it comes out again in a more dignified form, says Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. Instead of looking like the paper collar of a lamb chop, it resembles a shortened Russian blouse. It is not always plain; it is sometimes accented plaited, when the material is very thin.

It should be used when the belt is at the normal waist line, although there are instances when it looked very well hanging from an empire belt, provided it was ornamental and splendid and gave one an idea of the Moven-age.

On slim figures it is really quite attractive. It will be one of the most popular features, possibly, on linen and taffeta, on rajahs and foulards. There are those who are tired of the extension skirt, with its lack of waist adornment and its severe outline below the bust.

To these the basque of the Russian blouse makes a strong appeal. Even if

one does not care for it in front, it is immensely liked at the back, where it breaks the line that few skirts are able to make artistic.

Early this spring the plain tailor skirts began showing this peplum in the middle of the back; it was not narrow, but rather wide and rounded, and was untrimmed, except for a thick cord or a band of wide braid at the edge.

The dressmakers liked this immensely, and before two weeks were over it had become quite a general feature on the clothes that were made for women who went in for smart effects.

It was an easy step from that peplum to the basque-like effect that went around the figure. This is now slashed at the sides, which gives it even more of a Russian blouse air and is either bound or corded or left to itself with one row of stitching.

There has been a tendency, when making it of satin or silk, to ruffle the edges with lace, but this is not to be commended very strongly unless the frock is to be worn by a very slim young girl. Otherwise it smacks somewhat of a bedroom negligee.

The best use of this peplum, although it is far away from every-day needs, is when it is covered with a heavy design in beads, in bullion and in silk floss, mounted on a net foundation and used as a high light against an evening or afternoon gown of satin or chiffon cloth or corded silk.

The majority of women will not employ it in this way, however, and they are more concerned about it as a fashion for the everyday frocks. That it is suitable, even on a plain linen for morning wear, there is no doubt, but each woman will have to be her own judge as to whether her figure can stand it.

PRACTISE OF TRUE ECONOMY

One of the essentials of progress

WITHOUT economy, writes Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., in his book on "How to Save Money," permanent progress is impossible, and no work worth while can be accomplished.

Economy is the world's preservative. Without it everything is spoiled. Economy and saving are closely allied, because without the former the latter could not exist.

Saving is the result of economy, although the principle of economy underlies saving.

The practise of true economy results in proper accumulation—not too large and not too little, for economy has no sympathy with the miser and no mercy for the spendthrift.

The difference between success and failure may be found in the analysis of economy and extravagance.

Progress itself is founded upon economy, even upon strict economy, because of the power it has over the character of the people.

Hoarding is not economy. The miser is hoarding. He receives, but does not distribute. Economy in business and in everything else accumulates that it may direct and meet the exigencies of famine. It does not obtain for the sake of keeping; it saves in the present that it may properly protect the future.

The practise of economy is due to an appreciation of the necessity of self-preservation combined with the desire to progress properly and to build a suitable foundation.

Nobody ever amounted to anything, either in business or out of business, in

the profession or in any other walk in life, from the framing of law to the making of shoes, unless he was a successful economist, as able to save as to spend. I am not referring wholly to financial saving, but to economy in the broadest sense; for one can be a sort of economist, and successful in a way, if he is not able to make or to save money. It is a fact that financial success or business accomplishment is utterly impossible without basic, systematic and persistent saving, the continuous practise of financial economy, without more than an occasional appearance of extravagance, until one has amassed a fortune.

I am aware that it is extremely difficult at times for some people to save, but any one can avoid extravagance, if he will.

A man of small income, with a large and growing family, may find it well-nigh impossible to do more than make both ends meet; but, if the right kind of stuff is in him, whatever be his walk in life or his responsibilities, he has no excuse for not trying, for not making every effort to save, even though he may not save anything.

The very determination to save, in itself, coupled with a willingness to make reasonable sacrifices to save, may lead to ultimate success.

What we try to do we may not always do, but what we do not try to do we never do.

The practise of the principle of saving, as much as the value of amount actually put away, contributes to accomplishment, to safety, to protection and to probable success.

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SOUVENIR BOOK OF TRIP ABROAD

Requisites, an early start, paste and perseverance

THE girl who goes abroad for the first time is eager to keep a diary, but often finds after she leaves the ship that the days and evenings are so filled with sight-seeing that there is no time to write down descriptions of any length from day to day, and by the time she is on shipboard again she has forgotten half she wanted to say.

One satisfactory substitute for the written diary is an ordinary composition book with stout covers. Pack this into the suitcase with a tube of paste, and every day put into the book picture postcards of the places and buildings seen, with perhaps just a word of comment. This takes but a moment or two, and, if made a habit from the first, never seems an arduous task. The size of the book will also permit the putting in of pressed flowers and of interesting trolley receipts and passports which one rather likes to keep as souvenirs.

In this way one carries home a full account of one's trip, for there is no place in Europe one is likely to visit where picture postals cannot be obtained, and so each day's doings can readily be recorded by this simple method. Kodak pictures can be added later, and if there is still room, some of

one's steamer letters can also be pasted in.

The book when finished is far more picturesque than a hurriedly written diary, and certainly of far more interest to friends than pages of description written from memory after one has been through numberless art galleries and gazed upon magnificent scenery until one's store of adjectives is quite exhausted.

CUSTARD PIE HELP

If you have difficulty in making custard pies, try baking the crust first in a good oven; when cool pour in the custard and bake in a slow oven, says an exchange. Thus you will get the right kind of heat for both—quick for the pastry and slow for the custard.

SMART COLLAR

A new and exceedingly smart collar is of directoire style, made of white pique lined with red silk, says an exchange. The lining turns back at the front in two sharp points and around the top edge of the collar is a wide frill of lace.

Missouri Delegate Contest Warmest Heard

MORE DELEGATES FOR MR. TAFT SEATED AFTER BRIEF FIGHT

(Continued from page one)

dressed the Missouri convention stating that they favored the nomination of President Taft and then resigned their positions as delegates-at-large to which they had been elected for the reason they didn't care to go as delegates instructed to vote for Colonel Roosevelt. The convention then proceeded by acclamation to elect A. A. Spear and John W. Tiffin as delegates-at-large in place of Messrs. Kreismann and Morris, and the convention adjourned.

Theodore N. Joslin, sitting under a proxy, asked Mr. Gillespie about the agreement he spoke of and which was not admitted by Governor Hadley. He asked if there was any record in the convention of such an agreement.

"No, sir," he said. "You have been in politics long enough to know that when the leaders reach an agreement their followers accept it as a fact and carry it out without asking whether it be reduced to writing or be made the subject of a resolution."

Governor Hadley, however, insisted that even if there was an agreement the national committee could not get behind it.

"The right of Republican state conventions composed of 1152 delegates to select delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention and instruct them is not subject to agreements or understandings," said Governor Hadley. "We submit," said Governor Hadley, "that the eight delegates-at-large selected by the Republican state convention by a vote of over 1000 of the delegates of said-convention were all delegates regular and legal; that these delegates were selected to represent the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the state of Missouri and that to deprive them of their seats in this convention on this or any other pretext, would be a flagrant injustice to the Republicans of the state of Missouri."

The arguments by both sides were time and again interrupted by a fusillade of questions.

Governor Stubbs demanded of Mr. Gillespie that he say whether he believed any eight men had the right to say what a convention should do.

"These men made this agreement for everyone," was the reply.

"Do you deny that Roosevelt had a

majority of the delegates on the permanent roll?"

"I do not, but I say that because of that agreement we seated 125 Roosevelt men who would not have been on that roll had the leaders not agreed to the division," replied Mr. Gillespie.

The hearing was most dramatic. Governor Stubbs injected question after question into the issue. Mr. Gillespie snapped back his answers in rapid fire style and whenever interrupted by Governor Stubbs, insisted on finishing his answers.

Fourteen delegates are at stake. Governor Hadley is leading the Roosevelt delegation-at-large that is seeking seats in the convention, and Joseph E. Black heads the Taft delegation.

In advance of the hearing of the contest, Roosevelt leaders from Missouri were admitting that they would not be surprised if the national committee gave all the contested seats to the Taft men.

"The Roosevelt delegates-at-large from Missouri are the regularly elected delegates," said Mr. Hadley. "The Taft men, when they saw they couldn't control the regular state convention, bolted and a mere handful of their leaders got together in a hotel room and elected delegates-at-large."

The claim of the Taft leaders in Missouri is that Governor Hadley and other Roosevelt leaders broke an agreement whereby the four delegates-at-large from the state were to be equally divided between Taft and Roosevelt. They charge that Governor Hadley had policed the convention hall with policemen, detectives and state militiamen, "thereby casting odium upon the intelligence and good citizenship of Missouri Republicans and treating the convention as a band of ruffians incapable of holding a peaceful meeting."

Some of the Taft delegates went home, according to the Taft claims, and the convention was then controlled by Governor Hadley and the other Roosevelt leaders who proceeded to violate the alleged agreement and to select Roosevelt men. The next morning the Taft men met at the Planters hotel and named a contesting delegation.

ROOSEVELT LEADERS TO URGE HIM TO GO TO CONVENTION

CHICAGO—An extended conference which lasted well into this morning and which began last night at six o'clock, was renewed today by Roosevelt leaders. It was decided that word would be sent Col. Roosevelt that he was needed here next week. There is little doubt in the minds of the Roosevelt forces that their chief will eventually decide to come here and lead the fight in person.

Francis J. Heney and Governor Johnson both declared today that they knew positively that Colonel Roosevelt was coming. That was the reason, they said, that the contemplated big mass meeting of the Roosevelt forces had been put over until Monday. Colonel Roosevelt, they said, would come here by that date and would tell the people of the country generally and the delegates particularly that he intended getting his rights.

Senator Dixon, Mr. Roosevelt's manager, refused to discuss report, and continued to insist that he saw no reason yet for the colonel to come to this city. But the rank and file of the Roosevelt men are already preparing a welcome for him.

The Taft forces expect Colonel Roosevelt to come. They also expect that he will sweep down on the hall with his delegates who have been thrown out by the national committee and demand that they be restored to the roll.

For hours today the Taft men were in consultation. William Barnes, Jr., talked things over with Messrs. Penrose, Crane, Mulvaney, Stevenson and other Taft men. They all agreed that the Roosevelt forces would try to seize the temporary organization from the moment Victor Rosewater, as chairman of the national committee, called it to order.

It was accepted as the most likely plan of the Roosevelt men that they would get entrance to the hall and prevent if possible the organization of the convention by the national committee. Just how this would be done was not made clear by each side.

Senator Root, who is the choice of the Taft men for temporary chairman, will reach this city late this afternoon. The senator will bring a message from the President to the Taft leaders and his presence is expected by the Taft men to aid greatly in stiffening the lines for Mr. Taft.

Mr. Root has many warm personal admirers in the Roosevelt column.

This is especially so in Illinois where about one half of the delegation favors the senator and is opposed to making a fight on his election. And it will be arranged if possible that the senator, who usually secretes himself in the innermost quarter of his suite, shall be given an opportunity to mix with the crowds in the Taft headquarters and let delegates who do not know him come under the influence of his personality.

In answer to the claims of the Roosevelt men that they are in the right because they are supported by the majority of the Republicans in the direct primary states, the Taft headquarters issued another statement today reciting the vote by which Roosevelt defeated Taft and by figures showing that in nearly every

instance less than 50 per cent of the registered Republican vote was cast.

NEW YORK—The Evening Mail, leading supporter of Colonel Roosevelt among the New York newspapers, carried across the top of the first page today a call to the former President to go to Chicago.

SENATOR WORKS OF CALIFORNIA SEES BOSS SYSTEM FALL

(Continued from page one)

to control the affairs of government, and incidentally the political party to which they belong, directly at the ballot box.

They will not rest content until this is accomplished and any man or set of men standing in the way of the efforts they are making in this direction are certain to be repudiated in the end.

The case of the fourth California district is a conspicuous case showing the length to which these discredited politicians will go in order to secure the nomination of Mr. Taft.

The law of California provides for the election of delegates to the national convention at large. The state was carried for Colonel Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority, but in one district, it was claimed, there was a plurality for Mr. Taft.

The national committee has set up a rule of the Republican party against the law of the state of California, and wholly disregarded the latter.

This is a revolutionary proceeding and a disregard of law that will arouse the most serious indignation in that state—and justly so.

The time is coming, when the people of this country will insist upon nominating their candidate for President by direct vote and the probability is that this will be the last convention ever held in this country for the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States.

This is a government of the people, and the people are determined to control it in spite of the politicians and the bosses.

The proceedings of the national committee in Chicago will be the one thing that will bring about an absolute change in the manner of nominating candidates for President.

The people will learn from this lesson that they cannot control their parties through the caucus and convention but must support it by direct action at the polls. This is some consolation.

Out of this betrayal of trust on the part of the alleged representatives of the Republican party may come a complete revolution and the restoration of the people to their own.

ROOSEVELT LEADERS HOLD LONG COUNCIL

More Roosevelt men today reinforced the leaders who have been in the preliminary bouts. They held a council at Roosevelt headquarters after Senator Dixon held a chat with Colonel Roosevelt over the long distance telephone.

Amos Pinchot of New York, William Allen White, newly elected committee man from Kansas; Representative Kent of California, Alexander Moore of Pittsburgh and a host of lesser lights arrived.

George W. Perkins, James H. Garfield of Ohio and Medill McCormack held a caucus with Senator Dixon to discuss receiving the southern and other delegates who will begin pouring in on special trains tomorrow. At 2:30 this afternoon an informal reception was tendered the delegates who are already here.

Amos Pinchot declared that he expected Colonel Roosevelt to gain a large number of New York's uninstructed delegates.

COL. ROOSEVELT FAVORS SUFFRAGE FOR ALL WOMEN

OYSTER BAY—Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced this afternoon, through Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, that he is in favor of woman's suffrage in this country, and that the platform which he will submit to the Chicago convention will contain an unequivocal declaration to that effect.

Judge Lindsey spent two hours with Colonel Roosevelt Wednesday. The object of his visit was primarily to persuade the colonel to announce that he was in favor of woman's suffrage. Herebefore Colonel Roosevelt has merely said that he believed the question should be submitted to the women themselves for determination whether they wished the ballot. As the judge was leaving Sagamore Hill he said:

"Colonel Roosevelt has come out decidedly for woman's suffrage. He was induced to take this definite stand by what the women voters have done in Colorado in opposition to Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans; in Washington, California and other western states. Colonel Roosevelt told me that he was convinced from this record of the advantage to the country to be gained by placing the ballot in the hands of women. The colonel also said that he had definitely decided to incorporate in the platform

which he will submit to the Chicago convention a woman's suffrage plank."

Colonel Roosevelt, when seen, said that Judge Lindsey's statement was entirely correct.

ROOSEVELT MEN SEND PROTEST TO SENATOR CRANE

Protests to Senator Crane against the action of the national committee are being forwarded to Chicago today from Massachusetts Roosevelt Republicans in response to telegrams received in Boston yesterday by Matthew Hale from Charles S. Bird and Arthur D. Hill, who are in that city.

After receiving messages from Messrs. Bird and Hill, Mr. Hale, the Roosevelt manager in Massachusetts, sent to each of the 18 Taft delegates from this state, last night, a letter asking them to indicate whether they would support in the convention the report of the national committee on the temporary roll.

"The people of Massachusetts," he writes, "have a right to know your attitude in the Kentucky case and in other similar contests."

Mr. Bird and Mr. Hill sent a telegram to Mr. Hale yesterday urging him to ask "fair-minded men" whether Taft or Roosevelt supporters, to wire protests to Senator Crane against the action of the national committee.

DEMOCRATS OPEN HEADQUARTERS AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE—With the arrival of Chairman Mack and Secretary Woodman today the formal opening of the headquarters of the Democratic national committee will take place.

National Committeeman Daniel's plan to make the second man on the final presidential ballot the candidate for Vice-President was met with an authoritative announcement that for Gov. Judson Harmon's part he would not accept a second place on the ticket.

It was also announced that Edwin Henderson of Detroit would make a speech seconding Governor Harmon's nomination. No other speakers to second Governor Harmon's nomination have been selected.

Plans were made to bring the headquarters of Speaker Champ Clark to this city either the last of this week or the first of next week.

NURSERYMEN ELECT OFFICERS AND VOTE TO MEET IN PORTLAND

Thomas B. Meehan of Philadelphia was elected president of the of Portland, Ore., was elected vice-president of the association and John Hall of Rochester, N. Y., and C. L. Yates of Rochester, N. Y., re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

The executive committee is as follows: Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; J. W. Gill, Des Moines, Ia.

Portland, Ore., was chosen as the next convention city. Mayor Fitzgerald addressed the members today. He advocated a more general education for the young men of today and said they ought to get a more intimate idea of farming. The response to the mayor's address was made by J. W. Manning of North Wilmington, Mass.

For this afternoon a trip down the harbor, with a shore dinner at Nantasket has been arranged as entertainment.

The convention will end tomorrow. D. S. Lake of Shenandoah, Iowa, and J. B. Pilkington of Portland, Oregon, will give a brief history of the nursery business in the West at tomorrow's session.

FAMOUS PEACE WORKER PASSES

NEW YORK—A Paris message to the New York Herald reports the passing away of Frederick Passy, the French economist and peace worker.

Frederick Passy was one of the best known men in France. His campaign in behalf of peace made his name familiar all over the world. He was a prolific author.

Of late years he had been known chiefly for his activity in connection with the peace movement. He was a co-founder and secretary-general of the International League of Peace, and also, in combination with W. Randall Cremer, the English politician, founder of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for Arbitration and Peace.

He was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1877. For some time he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

He was a member of the International bureau of peace at Berne and was the first recipient of the Nobel prize for peace.

TURKEY ACTIVE AT SMYRNA

NEW YORK—A Smyrna message to the New York Herald says that the activity of the Turkish military authorities prompts the belief that Turkey expects Italy to make the district about Smyrna the base of important operations. That an attack is expected is shown by the arrival of infantry and artillery from Constantinople and the passes are being occupied by artillery.

TIN PLATE POOL AND ITS OPERATIONS ARE TOLD OF AT HEARING

NEW YORK—A. F. Huston, president of the Lukens Iron & Steel Company, testified at the hearing in the government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation regarding the tinplate pool which was formed in 1900, and which it is contended included 75 per cent of the manufacturers of steel plates in the country.

The first meeting of the association, he said, was held at the Waldorf and among those present were Charles M. Schwab, William King, William P. Palmer and a number of others. At a later meeting Judge Gary was present as the representative of the Illinois Steel Company.

Among the members of the pool were the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the American Steel & Wire Company, Jones & Laughlin, Otis Iron & Steel Company, Worth Bros. & Co., Central Iron & Steel Company, Glasgow Steel Company, Tidewater Steel Company and Cambria Steel Company.

Mr. Huston said an agreement was in operation till 1904. He said percentages of the business were allotted to the members, and for each 1 per cent they paid in \$1000 to W. C. Temple, the pool commissioner, who kept the minutes, records of the tonnages of the members, and figured percentages of output. A minimum price list was agreed on.

C. W. Bray, formerly president of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company, said plans were dismantled when the combination was formed. He said the machinery of 60 mills was moved to other plants, the machinery of 16 went into storage, and the contents of 30 mills went to the scrap heap. Each mill dismantled was written off at \$10,000.

GREETING TO KAISER IS SENT AT LUNCHEON TO GERMAN VISITORS

NEW YORK—Officers of the visiting German squadron were entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the country home of James Speyer, the banker, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. The German ambassador of the American fleet of escort, Mayor Gaynor and other officials and citizens were also guests.

In his capacity as chairman of the citizens' committee Seth Low proposed that a cable message of greeting be sent to the Kaiser, and with the unanimous consent of the company prepared the following, which was immediately put upon the wire addressed to the Emperor at Berlin:

"A number of American men and women, including Admiral Winslow and his officers, Mayor Gaynor of New York, Chairman Low of the citizens committee and Commodore Blair of the New York Yacht Club, assembled at our country place on the Hudson river to welcome the admiral and officers of the German visiting squadron and your majesty's ambassador, and respectfully greetings to your majesty and express the hope that the present friendly relations between Germany and the United States may long continue."

Among those present at the luncheon, besides the officers of the German fleet, were Count Von Bernstorff, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow, Francisco Madero and his son Julian, father and brother of the Mexican President; Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Janet Fish, Col. and Mrs. William J. Moses Taylor Campbell and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip.

Those who arrived later for the garden party included Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Judge and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Commissioner and Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, and Dr. Kurt Ziegler, acting German consul-general at New York.

HALF-HOLIDAY GRANTED

Chairman Ellis of the school board decided to grant the half-holiday to the graduates of the schools, on which they can hold their field day, as proposed by Mayor Fitzgerald. The mayor is planning to have them all at Franklin field, where refreshments and an entertainment will be provided.

U. S. PARTY IN SWITZERLAND

NEW YORK—The special commission of the Panama-Pacific exposition has arrived from Spain, says a Berne, Switzerland message to the New York Times. The commissioners will be received today by Louis Ferrer, President of the republic.

BATTLESHIP NOT BLAMED

PARIS—That the battleship St. Louis was not to blame was the report today of the special committee appointed by the navy department to investigate the sinking of the submarine Vendémir.

FIRE STARTS IN PAINT CONCERN

The A. A. White Company occupy the main section of the building. The second floor was occupied by Holt & Beebe, silversmiths, while the remainder of the building was occupied by several smaller firms.



See America NOW!

Elks! This is the Logical Route to Grand Lodge at Portland, July 6-13.

Very Low Gardiner Gateway and Old Faithful Geysers—Yellowstone Park Fares, via Northern Pacific Ry., to Yellowstone National Park North Pacific Coast

See the productive and scenic Northwest—interesting alike from pleasure and homeseeking standpoint. \$65 from Chicago; \$62.50 from St. Louis; \$55 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, for round trip to North Pacific Coast. Liberal limits and stopover privileges. Similarly low fares from all eastern points.

Tickets on sale numerous dates in June and July. Regular Summer Tourist fares but little higher—in effect daily June 1 to Sept. 30. Low rates for Park trip in connection. Particulars and literature from C. E. Foster, Dist. Pass. Agent, Phone Main 3161, 207 Old South Bldg., Boston.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

Only Line to Gardiner Gateway, Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park; Season June 15 to Sept. 15. Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

PHOTO ENGRAVERS ESTABLISH MINIMUM PRICE AND ADJOURN

Recommendations establishing standard minimum prices for photo-engraving in the United States and Canada were adopted at the early session today of the delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the International Association of Photo-Engravers at the Hotel Brunswick. The delegates adjourned shortly before noon and then prepared to take trains for home or to spend the rest of their vacation in some chosen spot.

The convention was scheduled to close yesterday, but no settlement could be reached on the problem of minimum prices and a special conference was called for today. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"Inasmuch as cost records prove that the prevailing selling prices on our products are materially below the manufacturer's cost, this convention hereby makes the following recommendations:

"To all the members of the International Association and photo engravers in general in the United States and Canada with regard to black and white work, that the minimum square finish copper half-tone should not be sold for less than \$2.50.

"That the minimum zinc etching should not be sold for less than \$1.25; that the minimum coarse-screened zinc etching should not be sold for less than \$1.50.

"Further, that for color work the minimum charge for two-color square finish should not be sold for less than \$16.50; an extra charge for vignetting and cutting out backgrounds on a plain basis with a minimum charge of \$20; minimum three-color process work square finish, \$30; time work for vignetting and cutting out with a minimum charge of \$35; four-color process plates square finish, minimum \$35; with extra time for vignetting and cutting out with a minimum charge of \$40."

A new constitution involving a clause providing for a fund of \$25,000 to be used for the benefit of members was adopted at the concluding session yesterday. W. H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association of this city, explained to the delegates how a like fund had been used successfully by the builders.

The following officers were elected: President, E. W. Houser, Chicago; vice-president, L. B. Folsom, Boston; secretary, Edward Epstein, New York; treasurer, J. C. Bragdon, Pittsburgh. Members of the executive committee: George Bridgen, Toronto; H. B. Blatchly, San Francisco; H. A. Gatchell, Philadelphia; J. L. Megrue, Cincinnati; F. W. Gage, Battle Creek.

STATE PRINTING AWARD DEFENDED

In a letter to Governor Foss, Russell A. Wood, candidate for secretary of state, calls in question the award of the state printing for the next five years to the Wright & Potter Company, asserting that a lower bidder, the Chapple Publishing Company, was cast aside.

"There was no favoritism whatever shown," said Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state. "We had five expert printers appear before us, examine the bids and express their opinions. They unanimously declared that the Wright & Potter bid was the best submitted."

PIPE LINES HELD COMMON CARRIER

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission decided today that the interstate commerce law impressed all the obligations of a common carrier upon all pipe lines engaged in the transportation of oil in interstate commerce, even though such lines are constructed over privately acquired rights of way and transport only their own oil. These lines must file schedules of their rates with the commission.

ENGINEERS PLAN TO PROVIDE FOR WOMEN IN NEW CLUBHOUSE

Members of the new Engineers Club expect to open their clubhouse about Thanksgiving of this year. Over 200 members of the new organization, which already has a membership of over 500, attended a meeting at the Algonquin Club last night. The perfected plans for extensive alterations in the building recently leased at 2 Commonwealth avenue, corner of Arlington street, were discussed.

Radical changes will be made in the building and, besides the usual accommodations and conveniences of a men's club there will be special provision for women.

An entrance to the club for the convenience of the women as well as those who wish to attend meetings in the new auditorium that will be built in the house will be provided in the Arlington street side. The women can pass to their special reception and retiring room, and immediately above this room, reached by an easy flight of steps, will be the women's dining room. Women entitled to the privilege of the club by reason of the relationship to the men members will be privileged to sign their own checks.

The present main entrance in Commonwealth avenue will be closed, according to the plans now adopted, and a new entrance will be made by which the first or basement floor can be easily reached. This will give ample facilities on the first floor for the "strangers' room," checking rooms and registry.

A feature of the club will be an auditorium built in on the first or present basement floor that will accommodate 250 people. It will have a roomy gallery on two sides.

On the second floor a large hallway is made accessible as a lounging room, and by the construction of archways a very ample, roomy clubroom is provided. Back of this, along the Arlington street side, will be the usual accommodations of a first-class men's club.

On the third floor will be the billiard rooms; the fourth floor will provide dining rooms; the fifth floor the rooms for members who reside in the club, and the sixth floor the kitchen.

Following an outline of the steps that have been taken to secure a home for the club by Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard, the first president of the club, Architect Hoyt went over the proposed improvements in detail.

Frederick P. Fish paid a tribute to the engineering profession.

Desmond Fitzgerald gave an illustrated talk on "From Italy to the China Sea." He took all the views shown.

The Engineers Club was incorporated last January. Its officers for 1912-13 are: President, Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard; vice-presidents, Charles L. Edgar, president and general manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, and Charles T. Main, mill engineer, Boston; secretary, Luzerne S. Cowles of the Boston Elevated; treasurer, Eliot Wadsworth of the firm of Stone & Webster; board of governors, Luzerne S. Cowles, Charles L. Garnebin, Harry J. Horn, Leonard Metcalf, Frederic P. Valentine, Charles B. Davis, Charles L. Edgar, Charles T. Main, Eliot Wadsworth, William A. Wood, Henry F. Bryant, Charles S. Clark, Ira N. Hollis, Dugald C. Jackson and J. Henry Neal.

I. W. W. MEETING STOPPED
NORWOOD, Mass.—The local police Wednesday night refused to allow either an indoor or open air meeting of tannery employees, although more than 1200 men and women had gathered in response to a call issued by the I. W. W.

AMUSEMENTS

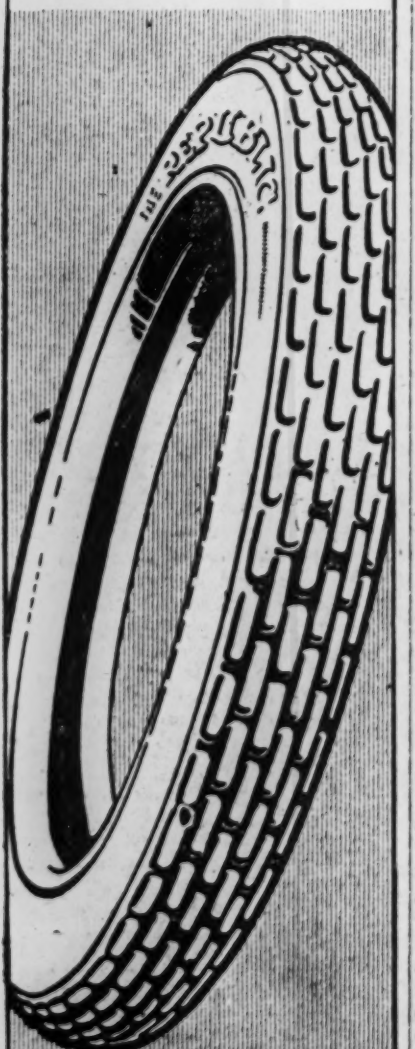
Follow the BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA

Autographed by the Cast
Mats 330
Ereps 616
Opens Daily 10 AM

NO car ought to be allowed on the avenue during the sprinkling cart season without these Republic Staggard Tread Tires.

The car with plain round tread tires is a nuisance and a danger to itself and all other users of the highway, in the sprinkling cart season. Use Republic Staggard Tread Tires and be always ready.

Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.,
735 Boylston St., Boston
"Staggard Tread."
Pat. Sept. 15, 22, '08.



REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD TIRES

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and office work (22, single, residence city, \$10; mention 7419, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 62-290.

BOOKKEEPER-Position wanted as a bookkeeper, or office work, 10 years experience; references. LAURA THOMPSON, 325 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

BUTLER-COOK-Colored couple with position in or out of town as cook and butler. WENLEY GREENE, 26 Bucknam st., Boston.

CAPABLE WOMAN would like day's hour work; laundry, home; write; accommodate. LOUISE R. WOODSON, 4 Boston pl., Boston.

CARETAKER-Position wanted to care for home during summer while family is away; best references; no fee charged. J. H. WOODMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

CARETAKER-Care of home wanted for summer; position in family or as caretaker; references. MISS ALICE MULLEN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

CASHIER and office work, residence Brookline; single; \$10 to start; best references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; young woman wishes position in hotel or boarding house; single; \$10 to start; best references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL WORK-Reliable colored woman wishes any kind of work by the day; willing to go out of town; references furnished. MRS. J. H. WOODMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted-Experienced in filing, looking after correspondence; rapid, accurate and thorough in all details; references. Address MISS E. L. THAM, 350 Monroe ave., Chicago; tel. Hyde Park 6196.

GIRL (high school) wants position for summer; light housework or as nurserymaid; position in family or as caretaker; references. Address MISS E. L. THAM, 350 Monroe ave., Chicago; tel. Hyde Park 6196.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged American woman; position in family or as caretaker; references. Address MISS E. L. THAM, 350 Monroe ave., Chicago; tel. Hyde Park 6196.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as managing or working housekeeper (not housemaid) in a small adult family; references. Address MISS E. L. THAM, 350 Monroe ave., Chicago; tel. Hyde Park 6196.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS wishes employment altering and repairing children's garments. MRS. JAMES FAIRBANKS, 14 Rockland st., Roxbury, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, capable of doing menial and repairing, desires employment. MRS. C. CANNING, 70 Westland st., Boston.

SECOND MAID-Young Norwegian girl wants position as second girl; can do plain cooking. MISS ANNA BRICKMAN, 19 Prince st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 1063-M.

SECOND WORK wanted by capable girl; can furnish excellent references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W.

SECRETARY-Normal school student wishes position as secretary or office work requiring a trained mind; references. MISS A. L. MAXWELL, 38 Elm st., Stoughton, Mass. Tel. 2-3 or 3 in family by a trustworthy, reliable German Protestant; good references. Please write to BRINCKMAN, 13 Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper or switchboard operator (18, single, residence, E. Boston, \$8.50; mention 7345, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER desires employment evenings and Saturdays afternoons. MISS MRS. J. H. WOODMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, desires employment evenings and Saturdays afternoons. MISS MRS. J. H. WOODMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and experienced stenographer, desires position; pay no object; mention 7345, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TUTORING-Teacher with several years' experience in tutoring desires employment; elementary studies. ETTA M. LAYTON, 14 Henry av., Somerville, Mass.

TUTORING, reading or secretarial work by the hour or day; day wanted during the summer by a teacher; excellent references. MRS. M. K. INGRAM, 109 Albany st., Newtonville, Mass. Phone N. 641-M.

VISITING GOVERNESS (German) wishes position for morning hours, to instruct children in English, French, and German; lessons to advanced pupils; excellent references. MRS. F. MARGRAVE, 21 Clarence st., Boston.

WATRESS, English, unusually capable woman, can take full charge dinners, luncheon; also English woman desires chambermaid position; references. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

WATRESS, thoroughly trained; capable of taking butler's place; serves dinner; excellent references on file. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

WATRESS (20, single, residence Canton, 41 week board and room; no experience; references. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

WATRESS (20, single, residence Canton, 41 week board and room; no experience; references. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHAUFFEUR (22) employed in garage, wishes position with private family; country preferred; make own repairs. GUST BRANDEEN, 418 48th st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOPER, young Norwegian, excellent references; desires position as cooper, bachelors or institution; moderate wages; best references; no cards. GULBRANDSEN, 437 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGLISHMAN (20), tall, well educated, desires position as chauffeur and chancie, ability in sports; can ride and drive; town or country. HENRY JAMES BROWN, 283 West 24th st., New York.

THE SALESMAN, experienced, wishes position; either traveling or in office; references. MISS A. L. MAXWELL, 38 Elm st., Stoughton, Mass. Tel. 2-3 or 3 in family by a trustworthy, reliable German Protestant; good references. Please write to BRINCKMAN, 13 Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper or switchboard operator (18, single, residence, E. Boston, \$8.50; mention 7345, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER desires employment evenings and Saturdays afternoons. MISS MRS. J. H. WOODMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, desires employment evenings and Saturdays afternoons. MISS MRS. J. H. WOODMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and experienced stenographer, desires position; pay no object; mention 7345, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fee charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TUTORING-Teacher with several years' experience in tutoring desires employment; elementary studies. ETTA M. LAYTON, 14 Henry av., Somerville, Mass.

TUTORING, reading or secretarial work by the hour or day; day wanted during the summer by a teacher; excellent references. MRS. M. K. INGRAM, 109 Albany st., Newtonville, Mass. Phone N. 641-M.

VISITING GOVERNESS (German) wishes position for morning hours, to instruct children in English, French, and German; lessons to advanced pupils; excellent references. MRS. F. MARGRAVE, 21 Clarence st., Boston.

WATRESS, English, unusually capable woman, can take full charge dinners, luncheon; also English woman desires chambermaid position; references. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

WATRESS, thoroughly trained; capable of taking butler's place; serves dinner; excellent references on file. SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

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NORTH CAROLINA SAID TO LEAD THE UNION IN VARIETY OF MINERALS

Southern State Mined for Gold by Spanish in 17th Century Since Which \$10,000,000 Has Been Product

SILVER ALSO FOUND

WASHINGTON—That part of the Carolinas which lies immediately south-east of the Blue Ridge, in what is known as the Piedmont region, long has been of commercial importance, largely on account of the variety and abundance of its minerals. In fact, in the number of its mineral species North Carolina is said to surpass any other state in the Union, and a great variety of minerals has been found in North Carolina.

Mining in this region dates back before the time of the settling of America, and early Spanish and English accounts of the discovery and recovery of metals are numerous. The principal mineral resource is gold. Iron has been mined to a considerable extent, and within recent years the monazite industry has attained some importance. Besides these materials tin, copper, lead, manganese, pyrite, mica, barite, corundum, clay, limestone and granite are or have been found and worked to some extent.

The story of the first authentic discovery of tin in the Carolinas is interesting. While a student at the Kings Mountain high school in 1881, Robert T. Claywell found in a street of the town a number of pieces of a heavy dark colored mineral. Although he was an amateur student of mineralogy at that time, he was unable to identify this mineral, but he added it to his collection, where it remained unidentified for some time. This specimen was turned over two years later to Col. S. McD. Tate, who was making a collection of North Carolina minerals for the American exposition at Boston. It is said that Colonel Tate before sending this specimen to Boston labeled it "Tin."

The news of the discovery of tin soon spread in Kings Mountain and throughout the country. Everyone in the town, men, women and children began to hunt for tin. All over the eastern part of the town they found crystals of cassiterite, which they sold as curios at 5 or 10 cents each. A number of companies were subsequently formed for the mining of tin, but tin mining in the Carolinas has been marked by a succession of failures ever since the discovery of cassiterite in 1881.

So far as gold is concerned, history relates that when the early Spanish explorers came to America they were shown by the Indians rich nuggets and ornaments of gold which came from the southern Appalachian region. Some of this gold is supposed to have come from the Carolinas. In the seventeenth century the Spaniards mined for gold in Georgia and at the close of the eighteenth century gold was discovered in Cabarrus county, N. C. In 1825 vein gold was discovered in Montgomery county and soon afterward in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

The earliest records show that \$3500 worth of gold was produced in South Carolina in 1829. From that time until the civil war mining was an important industry in the region, but during the war and for several years after little mining was done. From the seventies the condition of the industry improved. In all, about \$10,000,000 worth of the yellow metal has been mined in the Carolinas, part of it derived from placer deposits and a larger part by hard-rock mining.

A general description of the gold and tin deposits of the southern Appalachians may be found in Bulletin 293 of the United States geological survey, by L. C. Graton, a copy of which may be had free on application to the director of the survey at Washington, D. C.

GIRL STITCHERS STRIKE AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—About 100 girls employed as stitchers in the shoe factories of Harney Brothers and of Hennessey, Maxwell & Hennessey walked into those factories early today, then turned around and walked out again as a protest against the refusal of the companies to accede to the new price list formulated by the stitchers. The stitchers have recently organized.

An increase of \$1 a week demanded by about 100 morocco workers in the Illinois Leather Company's factory was granted by the management after telephone communication with the head office in New Jersey.

NICE-MONTE CARLO MONOLINE PLAN

NEW YORK—E. W. Kearney, inventor of the high speed monorail system, announces that he will begin the construction of a monorailway between Nice and Monte Carlo next fall according to a London despatch to the N. Y. Herald. The first section will be ready for traffic by the end of next year. He says the speed of the trains will be between 100 and 150 miles an hour reducing the trip between the towns to 20 minutes.

MAY MOVE EXPERIMENT FARM
ATHENS, Ga.—There is a strong probability that the Georgia experiment station may be moved from Experiment, Ga., near Griffin, to Athens, where the State College of Agriculture is located.

BAY STATE NEWS

READING

The Congregational Sunday school has appointed Fred D. Sperry, Miss Margery Willis, Harvey Quigley, Mrs. Josephine A. Durgin and Fred Cook as a committee to make arrangements for the annual outing in July. Athletic sports and a baseball game will be features.

Election to the Alpha Delta Tau Scholarship Society of Phillips Andover Academy has been conferred upon Harlan F. Newton, son of the Rev. D. A. Newton of the Congregational church, for marked excellence in his studies for two years.

STONEHAM

Flag day will be observed in G. A. R. hall tomorrow evening with patriotic exercises under the direction of J. P. Gould W. R. C. and other local patriotic bodies and the program will include an address by R. F. Davis, commander of J. P. Gould post; violin and piano duets by the Misses Hazel and Alma Houghton; recitations by Miss Vivian Smith; a history of the American flag by Mrs. C. Fannie Allyn; duets by Florence and Mildred Cullen; readings by Helen Cogan, Josephine Cogan and Lemuel Child.

MELROSE

The annual class float of the graduating class of the high school will be held tomorrow evening at Lake Quannapowitt, Wakefield. All of the canoes at the pond have been engaged for the evening and there will be about 100 of them in the opening parade at 5:30 p. m.

Pupils of the Lincoln school were the hosts of their relatives last evening at the annual exhibition of school work done during the year. Willis S. Fisher, principal, and the teachers received the parents and the pupils served refreshments.

EVERETT

The Democratic city committee will meet tonight at the ward room on Church street to complete plans for the annual outing and banquet of the committee and to prepare plans for the fall presidential campaign.

The third annual lawn fete of the woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was held yesterday afternoon and evening on the lawn of the Barnard estate, recently purchased by the association. The proceeds will be devoted to the work of the summer school of the association.

MEDFORD

A branch of the Guardians of Liberty is to be established in this city and Robert J. Long, formerly a Medford resident, is in charge.

The Board of Trade will send a recommendation to the board of aldermen asking that the Mystic river marshes be drained by the city and stating that the cost to the city for the work would be about \$10 an acre. There are 400 acres to be drained and opened for development.

MALDEN

Beaumont commandery, Knights Templar, will hold its annual outing at Stockbridge this year. They will leave by special cars Saturday morning and will remain until Tuesday evening.

A complimentary banquet is to be tendered Maj. Philip W. Mingo in Odd Fellows temple tonight by his friends in honor of his election as an alternate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. Covers will be laid for 250.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The committee of the Board of Trade to arrange for the Fourth of July celebration has organized, with Charles Nuttall, chairman; Joseph C. Sheehan, treasurer; and John J. Murphy, secretary. It is planned to have sports in the afternoon and a band concert in the evening. A reunion of the old and present members of St. John's church will be held in the town hall on June 28.

BRIDGEWATER

The Model and Town schools close for the summer recess tomorrow. Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be graduation exercises at the Model school. At that time the one act play, "Julia Caesar," will be given.

At a recent meeting of the men of Trinity church it was voted to organize a men's parish club.

ARLINGTON

The concluding meeting of the Arlington High School English Club is being held today in the high school hall. A feature of the program is the competitive recital, which is the reading of original selections by pupils of each class. These selections are to be judged for excellence in composition by three judges, who are non-residents of Arlington.

LEXINGTON

In place of the regular graduating exercises, the graduating class of the Lexington high school will give Sophomore "Antigone" in the town hall on the evening of June 26, at 8 o'clock. The diplomas and the various prizes will be awarded immediately following the play by one of the school committee men. There will probably be dancing.

LEXINGTON

Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, expects that the graduating grammar school classes will be the largest in the history of the town. Pupils will be graduated from the Hancock, the Munroe and the Adams grammar schools.

HANOVER

Joseph E. Wilder W. R. C. will observe Flag day tomorrow evening in the town hall, with exercises which will be in charge of Miss Alice Shepherd, president, and Mrs. Grace Stetson, patriotic instructor.

NORTHWEST LEAGUE OFFERS \$5000 PRIZE TO WHEAT GROWERS

Big Competition to Be Conducted in Connection With Products Exposition to Be Held in Fall

AIM TO ENCOURAGE

TACOMA, Wash.—Where is the farm which is a regular bonanza when it comes to producing wheat? asks the Tribune. Where is the lot or pocket of earth which will give the world the best bread?

To find this spot and secure the best five bushels of wheat grown in the American Northwest this season, continues the article, the Northwest Development League has just announced a prize of \$5000—just \$10.65 per bushel.

But to win this prize the five-bushel sample of wheat has to make the best bread as well as have the best appearance and scores for plumpness, luster, uniformity, conformity of type and freedom from weed seed, injured kernels, dirt, dust and smut. It is all right for wheat to look good and hand-picking may help to win the big prize, but the test will come in the baking as well as counting the scores on intrinsic points.

The most famous flour millers in the world will grind the samples and the best bread makers these millers can name will bake the flour into loaves. The number of cubic inches to the loaf, the chemical analysis showing actual food values of the bread will all be taken into consideration.

This great wheat competition will be held here this fall after the harvest is over in connection with the Northwest Products exposition, which will bring together the products of the soil, forests, mines, rivers, lakes of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

So far as known this is the largest prize ever offered in the world for any sample of grain. A single prize worth half the amount was posted in Canada two years ago, but the most valuable prize for wheat in the United States have been under \$1000.

The Northwest league prize consists of a modern farm tractor with breaking plows and tools for ripping up the prairie tired of growing buffalo grass and sagebrush and wanting to produce wheat. The officers of the league selected the prize because there is no single factor in the development of the Northwest which is playing a more important part than the modern farm tractor. All over Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon these giant horses are cutting the broad prairies into fertile farms and making homes for thousands of settlers.

INDIANA WANTS PORT OF ENTRY

INDIANAPOLIS—Governor Marshall will seek to have Congress declare Indiana harbor a port of entry and to have federal supervision of lake shipping established there. Since the war department, several months ago, reported favorably on a project to establish a federal harbor and breakwater at Indiana harbor, the lake shipping interests have begun to turn their attention to that place, and while there is much shipping in and out of the city, all shipping is under direction of the port of entry at South Chicago.

Three million gallons of kerosene recently were shipped from Indiana harbor to Canada, but it went out carrying papers from the South Chicago port. The Governor believes Indiana should have a port so as to obtain proper credit for shipments received and sent out from Indiana harbor. Rep. Charles A. Korbly of this city has promised the Governor his aid in the project.

LEE'S CHAPLAIN HEAD OF COLLEGE

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss, who was pastor of the First Baptist church here up to a year ago, has accepted a call to become president of the College for Women in Anderson, S. C., and will take charge September 1. He was chaplain on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff in the civil war. Dr. Chambliss was born in Athens, Ga., in 1840, and is a graduate of Howard College, Atlanta, and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

ACCEPTS ARCHITECTURE CHAIR
NEW ORLEANS—Word has been received by President Craighead of Tulane University and by S. S. Laboisie of the committee of the Louisiana chapter of the American Institute of Architecture, from N. C. Curtis, professor of architecture of the Alabama Polytechnic at Auburn that he will accept the offer of the chair of architecture at Tulane.

NEW SUGAR LETTER PRODUCED
NEW YORK—Another letter of the late H. O. Havemeyer, said to show the existence of a design to suppress competition in the beet sugar industry in Colorado, was placed in evidence Wednesday by government counsel in the hearing of the suit to dissolve the Sugar Trust.

U. OF M. CONFERS 162 DEGREES
ORONO, Me.—One hundred and sixty-two degrees and 13 general honors were conferred yesterday at the forty-first annual commencement of University of Maine by Robert J. Aley, the president.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES
TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

THE CLIFF

HOTEL AND FIVE COTTAGES
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.
Refitted and rebranded under new management.
OPEN JULY 28

Directly on the ocean. Under the shadow of Mount Light. Adjoining "The Glades" and "The Basset," the richest town in the United States. Only 25 miles from Boston by rail or fastest auto-motor road. Fine scenery. Seven acres of beautiful beach. Fine South Shore surf bathing. For booklet and full information address Edward Whitcomb, Mgr., North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va.

CAMPS

CAMP FOR WOMEN
East Wolfboro, New Hampshire
Real camp life in tents or cabins with comforts of home. Bathing, boating, nature study. First-class service. Sixty season. Illus. booklet. Mrs. B. S. Field.

SUMMER PROPERTY

For Sale
at Marblehead Neck
MODERN HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS.
2 modern baths, open plumbing, furnace and fireplace, electric lights, very large living room finished in oak. 2 pantries, laundry, etc. Located on over 45,000 sq. ft. of land facing the ocean with fine view of the same. House was built by the present owner and no expense spared in its construction. It is an excellent opportunity to secure a first-class shore home and in one of the best locations and neighborhoods here. For price, apply to

Gardner R. Hathaway

REAL ESTATE
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—\$50,000 additional capital in established manufacturing business making Good Road Improvement Implements. One or two young men who can interest or secure this capital can be given good positions. Want men who know that honest effort in legitimate business cannot fail. Have many strong agencies in United States and Canada. Line is profitable. Best of references. Plant located in New York City. Address J. F. ROMIG, 70 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—House of two apartments; beautiful location; University Grounds; ideal spot for boarding house. Address P. J. NEAL, 429 Park st., Madison, Wis.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424 corner 102d—Cosy room in high-class apartment; \$4; near elevated, Marshall.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

NEW elevator furnished apartment 4 sunny rooms, bath; overlooking Central Park lake, near subway, "L." July Aug. OVERBURY, 131 Cathedral parkway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT OR SALE—Two-story house, 7 rooms and bath. Apply F. R. BUELL, 415 Marine st. (Logan), Philadelphia, Pa.

WYOMING COAL FIELD SHOWS ADVANCE OVER BEST NORMAL RECORD

WASHINGTON—Production of coal in Wyoming in 1911, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker, just made public by the geological survey, was 6,744,864 short tons, valued at \$10,508,863.

As in most of the other states in the Rocky mountain region, the coal production of Wyoming was considerably smaller than in 1910, when the record output was obtained, but it was larger than in any other preceding year. Compared with 1909, the output in 1911 showed a normal increase.

Coal mining in all the Rocky mountain states was abnormally stimulated in 1910 by the strike among the miners of the middle West. Wyoming's production in that year increased more than 1,000,000 tons over 1909, reaching a total of 7,533,068 short tons. With the return to normal conditions in 1911, the production in Wyoming fell off to 6,744,864 short tons, a decrease of 788,224 short tons, or 10.5 per cent.

The value declined from \$11,706,187 to \$10,508,863, a decrease of \$1,197,324, or 10.2 per cent. The difference in the percentage of decrease between quantity and value was not due to any actual advance in price. There was a general decline in values for commercial coal in most of the coal-producing regions, but in Carbon and Sweetwater counties, where a large part of the product is mined for railroad use by companies affiliated with the transportation interests, the prices were apparently somewhat higher.

The quantity of coal undercut by machines in Wyoming in 1911 was 1,948,580 short tons, or 28.9 per cent of the total output, against 1,468,994 short tons, or 19.5 per cent of the total in 1910. Companies whose aggregate production amounted to 5,390,342 short tons reported in 1911 that 1,527,913 tons, or 28.4 per cent, was mined by hand, and that 1,892,840 tons, or 35 per cent, was shot off the solid, the remainder, 1,948,580 tons, being mined by machines.

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PIANOS

CHICKERING PIANOS

Established in 1823

We are making in our spacious warerooms an unusually attractive display of Chickering Grand and Upright Pianos and Player Pianos. In addition we are showing new Pianos by other makers, varying in price from \$400 down to \$190. Second-hand Pianos of many makes at low prices. Our Rental-Purchase Plan is liberal and attractive. Filling in and mailing the form below will bring to you our catalog, a list of second-hand pianos with prices and the particulars of our Rental-Purchase Plan.

PIANOS FOR RENT

Name.....
Address.....

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

791 TREMONT ST., COR. NORTHAMPTON

RUBBER HEELS

A Graceful Walk
is acquired by wearing
O'Sullivan's
Heels
of New Live Rubber
At All Shoemakers—50 Cents Attached.

LOAM

LOAM FOR SALE

500 YARDS OF LOAM for sale on Mass. ave., near Magazine st. Inquire at room 804-7 Water st. or at 100 Atkinson st., Roxbury.

LAWYERS

CLAIR D. VALLETTE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1244 Massachusetts Building
Chicago, Ill.

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARTIN & SHERLOCK

LAWYERS
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. D. V. BOWER
Suite 1450, People's Gas Building
Telephone Central 3274 CHICAGO

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTY

1006 Masonic Temple
Phone Central 5891 CHICAGO

FOR SALE

FINEST reed, pneumatic tired, wheeled chair, automatic adjustment; cost \$40; sold one month; price \$15. Address WILLIAM A. INMAN, Quincy, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1250 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1835.

WANTED

A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 23, 1906, any notices on the fire user and name \$2. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE needs a clever pocket outfit for own use, and profitable selling. Cleverest offer! Five minutes convinces each tire user and earns \$2. Address MORE CO., Northampton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BRICKLAYERS wanted (union men), 4 months' work. FREEMAN & BROOKS, Champaign, Ill.

NOTICES

Ordinances of 1912, Chapter One
CONCERNING GAUGERS OF LIQUID MEASURES

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—
The Mayor, shall appoint, annually, subject to confirmation by the City Council, three or more persons, who shall be sworn, to be Gaugers of Liquid Measures, at least one of whom shall be a deputy sealer of weights and measures or a person not engaged or employed in any business involving the manufacture or use of said measures, said gaugers to be paid by fees, the regulation of fees to be made by the sealer of weights and measures of the city of Boston.

Nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing any additional expenditure by the city for the performance or enforcement of this ordinance.

In City Council, May 20, 1912. Passed.
Approved May 22, 1912.
JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Mayor.
A true copy. Attest:
JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

TOWN OF SWAMPSCOTT

The schoolhouse construction committee invites sealed bids for furniture for twelve rooms and an assembly hall, divided as follows:

Three primary grades.
Six intermediate grades.
Three grammar grades.
478 auditorium chairs, 15 inch.
128 gallery chairs, to be fastened.
12 teachers' desks and chairs.
24 visitors' chairs.
Six good chairs for use on platform.

Bids are to be in on or before Tuesday, June 18, at 6 p. m. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

S. P. CONGDON, Chairman.
Swampscott, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company
631 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS.

Wedding Invitations

Faustless engraving on just the proper stationery is necessary for wedding cards. We have experts who make this a study, in order to give you just the right thing. Send for samples.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

THE COOLEST STORE IN BOSTON
ALL SODA FOUNTAIN DELICACIES
Full Line of Candy, Compiling Everything New in Summer Confections
TRACTS—CHOCOLATE SALE
1000 lbs. Manufacturers' Seconds, 20c to 40c quality; 2 lbs. 25c
40c Chocolates (Fancy Box), 25c
60c Chocolates (Fancy Box), 25c
To Purchasers, Granulated Sugar, 81 PORTLAND STREET

Plants at Auction

Tuesdays and Fridays
112 ARCH ST., FIRST DOOR
FROM SUMMER ST.

N. F. MCCARTHY & CO.

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THE LARGEST SALE of any one brand in the United States. SAUER'S PURE EXTRACTS. Because they flavor BEST. Ask the Housekeeper.

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700 PINE ST.

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1/2 MONTH STORAGE FREE to all renting space before July 15; 250 new rooms added. Monthly. Rates: Rooms, 75c up; pianos, 75c up; trunks, 25c. Guaranteed saving 35% to 50%; elevator carries loaded teams to rooms; packers and teamsters furnished on request; estimates free. Massachusetts Storage Warehouse, 3030 WASHINGTON ST., Tel. Mex. 31

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

TRANSACTIONS IN SMALL VOLUME AND MARKET IS STEADY

Tone Continues Strong but Business Is Light—Boston's Copper Specialties Again Attracting Attention

LONDON IS FIRMER

With the Republican national convention less than a week away stocks have displayed an unusual steadiness. Traders consequently are inclined to think they are in strong hands. Opening prices this morning were well above last night's closing figures. During the early sales still further advances were made. Business, however, was very quiet. The extremely small volume of business yesterday was taken to reflect the conservative attitude of operators and this, it is thought, will continue to manifest itself for another week or two at least.

Guggenheim Exploration made its first appearance on the New York market this morning. After opening at 57 1/2 it had a good advance. Colorado Fuel and Reading were strong features. Virginia Carolina Chemical was weak.

Some good gains were made on the local exchange during the early sales. Superior Copper was a strong feature. Butte & Superior and American Zinc again displayed strength. Prices eased off at the end of the first half hour.

Reading opened in New York at 107 1/2, an advance of 1/4 over last night's closing, and advanced about 1/8. Guggenheim sold up to 58 1/2 before midday. American Sugar opened up 1/4 at 131 1/2, and sold about 132. American Copper opened unchanged at 34 1/2, advanced to 35 1/2, and then declined about 3/4.

Virginia Carolina Chemical opened unchanged at 50 1/2, and declined nearly 3 points before midday.

On the local exchange Superior Copper opened up a point at 40, rose to 41 1/2, and then lost most of the advance. Butte & Superior opened up 1/4 at 51 1/2, and declined a point. Idaho Royalty opened unchanged at 31 and advanced to 32 1/2 before noon. Allouez was up 1/4 at 48. U. S. Smelting opened up 1/4 at 39 and sold about 40.

Further advances were made during the early afternoon by Guggenheim, Tennessee Copper and Chino in the New York market. On the local exchange Granby and Mohawk advanced well.

LONDON—A feature of the late trading on the stock exchange today was a sounder technical position disclosed in the mining settlement than has ruled at any time within a month. Sentiment generally speaking was confident but the markets lack briskness. Home rails left off firm at top figures.

American railway shares became easier after an advance and Canadian Pacific moved along similar lines. Foreigners displayed a good tone. A rise in Italians took place. Rio Tinto up 1/2 net to 81 1/2. Continental hours closed irregular.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: July 11.33@34; August 11.42@34; September none; October 11.54@35; November old 11.60; December 11.63@34; January 11.61@32; March 11.57@36.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton, good business; prices steady. Middlings 6.60, up 6 points. Sales estimated 12,000 bales, receipts 4,000, including 3,000 American. Futures opened steady, 1/2 to 1 1/2 up. At 12:30 p. m., steady, unchanged to 1 1/2 up from previous close: July-August, 6.40; October-November, 6.29; December-January, 6.27 1/2; January-February, 6.27.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market is firmer; United States Motor 4 1/4; do pf. 12 1/2@13 1/2; Man. Trans. 2 1/2@1 1/2; Marconi American 8 1/4@8 1/2; Nipissing 7 1/4@7 1/2; Yukon 3 1/4@3 1/2; British Columbia 5 1/4@5 1/2; Braden 6 1/4@6 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and probably Friday; moderate northwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight, probably frost; Friday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

The disturbance which produced the light showers in this vicinity yesterday after rain is now central near Easternport, Me. It is followed by an area of high pressure moving cool weather from the coast. A long trough of low pressure extending from Montana southward to Kansas is producing unsettled weather with showers between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. A disturbance of considerable energy is central near New Orleans, La.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

3 a. m. 57.12 noon 64. Average temperature yesterday, 72 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 70; Portland, Me. 78; Buffalo 70; Albany 70; Pittsburgh 70; Washington 70; Chicago 70; Philadelphia 70; St. Louis 70; Jacksonville 70; San Francisco 70.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 6:07 High 7:00 Low 6:00 Length of day 15:15

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd.	117	117	116 1/2	117
Allis-Chalmers 2nd pd.	117	117	116 1/2	117
Am. B. & F. Co. 1st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 2nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 3rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 4th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 5th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 6th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 7th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 8th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 9th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 10th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 11th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 12th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 13th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 14th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 15th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 16th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 17th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 18th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 19th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 20th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 21st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 22nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 23rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 24th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 25th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 26th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 27th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 28th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 29th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 30th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 31st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 32nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 33rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 34th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 35th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 36th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 37th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 38th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 39th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 40th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 41st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 42nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 43rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 44th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 45th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 46th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 47th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 48th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 49th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 50th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 51st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 52nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 53rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 54th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 55th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 56th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 57th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 58th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 59th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 60th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 61st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 62nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 63rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 64th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 65th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 66th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 67th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 68th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 69th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 70th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 71st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 72nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 73rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 74th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 75th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 76th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 77th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 78th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 79th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 80th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 81st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 82nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 83rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 84th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 85th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 86th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 87th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 88th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 89th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 90th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 91st pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 92nd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 93rd pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 94th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 95th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 96th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 97th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 98th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 99th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co. 100th pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2

LOCAL MONEY IS LESS ACTIVE AND SOMEWHAT FIRMER

The money market is less active and a shade firmer. No decided change is expected prior to July 1, the big quarter day. Possibly call money may be somewhat firmer over that period. When these disbursements have returned to the banks, money is likely to ease off somewhat, although some good judges are of the opinion that we have seen the low level for the year.

Business remains spotty locally. Banks are not large buyers of outside commercial paper at present for the reason that rates are not attractive. Then again, banks prefer to go as liquid as possible, anticipating better rates later on.

Mill paper for six months goes hard at 3 1/2 per cent. Packers' paper is quoted at 4 1/4 per cent for six months. This paper, while good, always commands a higher rate than almost any other high grade names. The very strongest borrowers on call are paying 3 1/2 per cent and the 3 per cent loans are eliminated.

The chief event in the international monetary situation is the reduction in the Bank of Germany official discount rate, from 5 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. The 5 per cent rate had been in force since Sept. 18, 1911. Ordinarily a movement of this kind on the part of the bank would be regarded as important and also as indicating an improvement in the German monetary status. But the present reduction is devoid of any such significance, as open market discounts remain practically at the figures current for some time, and it is known that the half year or July settlements will bring considerable strain to the German markets.

International bankers regard the reduction simply as a matter of policy or expediency, for the reason that the 5 per cent rate was retained, while the Bank of England had reduced its minimum from 4 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent and the Bank of France from 3 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST BETTER

NEW YORK—John Lambert, director of Republic Iron & Steel Company and other corporations, says: "Crop conditions in the West are promising. There has been some deterioration in wheat, but this is made up by improvement in other crops. We will have the largest corn crop in history, based on present conditions. Smaller grains, including oats, will show up much better than last year. The great forage crops must not be forgotten. They form a pillar of our prosperity, although the public gives little attention to them. More hay, grass, etc., means more cattle and should tend to lower cost of living."

"Western business men are giving little attention to politics. I believe the outcome of the presidential election will have little effect on business. The country is resourceful, and with its enormous wealth and growing population, we are bound to progress. Conservative business people are getting tired of this endless chain of investigations and general political agitation. They want to invest their money, and in my opinion radical legislation will get little support from the public from now on."

EARNINGS MAY MAKE NEW RECORD

NEW YORK—Baltimore & Ohio earnings for May will make another good showing in gross, while the gain in net earnings will be better than in April. Gross was something like \$700,000 ahead of the same month in 1911 and the increase in net earnings approximated \$150,000.

Assuming that June business will, as in former years, run about the same as that of May, total gross earnings for the fiscal year will be not far from \$92,000,000, an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the figure for 1911 and a new high record for the company.

Net earnings for a variety of reasons, may not make a new high record this year. In addition to the extraordinary winter, the company has made exceptional efforts to put the road in shape to handle its business expeditiously and economically. Baltimore & Ohio put 12,000 new cars in service last year and will have 8000 more in use before the end of 1912.

NORTH PACIFIC STATES OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—Splendid harvest prospects in North Pacific states and decline in flour demand pending development of new crop, led to a decline of 10 cents a bushel in wheat at the coast seaboard during May. Farmers, on this account, sold in advance rather freely, meanwhile, at less than \$1 a bushel, f. o. b. terminal points. The carry-over of 2,000,000 bushels is small, but millers and terminal elevators hold considerable stock. Export brands of flour range from \$4 to \$4.20 a barrel. The closing down period of mills is near at hand, when 70 per cent will suspend operations awaiting the new season.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

MINING				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
Anaconda	48	48	47 1/2	48 1/2
Calumet	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	520	522	520	520
Centennial	25	26 1/2	25	26
Copper Range	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59
Franklin	13	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Granby	55	57	55	57
Greene-Carson	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Hecla	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Idaho	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Idaho	66	68 1/2	66	68 1/2
Idaho	22	22 1/4	22	22 1/4
Idaho	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Idaho	30	31 1/4	30	31 1/4
Idaho	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Idaho	59	59	59	59
Idaho	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Idaho	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Idaho	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Idaho	15	15 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4
Idaho	40	41 1/2	40	41 1/2
Idaho	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Idaho	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Idaho	7	7	7	7
Idaho	39	40 1/4	39	39 1/2
Idaho	49	49	49	49
Idaho	12	12	12	12
Idaho	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Idaho	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY REPORTED

Believed From Present Indications That Cotton Mills Are About to Enjoy Much Prosperity—Trading in Domestic Wools Continues Quiet

Trade in the various branches of the textile industry shows a slight improvement, and there is a brisk demand for most lines. Print cloths are firm, and the movement in white goods is larger than in some months. This is due principally to larger purchases by merchants in the West and South who, seeing the handwriting, not on the wall but in the growing crops, anticipated good demand this summer and fall. The prospect of cotton reaching a higher level in the future, combined with the possibility of more labor troubles ending in further wage increases and a necessary rise in the cost of production, all have the effect of strengthening the present market. It is not thought by those in the trade that schedule K will be revised until after the presidential election, if it is then, so that price movements must be governed by the cost of production.

From the conditions now prevailing in Lancashire and Manchester, and the increased prosperity of the far east, following the partial settlement of the Chinese question, it appears that the cotton mills of this country are in for a period of great prosperity. Of course it must be remarked that conditions in New England are not exactly ideal on account of the further outbreaks of the Industrial Workers of the World in Lawrence and Lowell, but the clouds will soon roll away. The foreign element (and by that is meant the non-English speaking workers) are beginning to realize that the interests of the workers and the employers are the same and that nothing is to be gained in the end by useless agitation.

With manufacturers of garments, summer-dresses have proved strong business bringers, especially dress linens. The majority of manufacturers are concentrating on summer goods, but a satisfactory volume of business has been done on coats and tailor-made suits for fall by large operators who make early bookings on these lines a regular feature. All underwear and hosiery mills finding a good reliable reputation are having a lively demand for duplicates for spring. In lace the demand is well maintained, but embroideries as yet show no recovery from the effects of a backward season. A fair demand is reported in carpets and rugs.

In the wool market a condition of scarcity prevails, the sales of the week amounting to 3,050,000 pounds. With the supply of old wools limited and the new wools coming in very slowly, trading in domestic wools is very quiet, and dealers are not highly enthusiastic in face of the strong demands of the wool growers. There is also some disappointment at the appearance of some of the new wools being delivered. Australian and South American wools have been in active demand and a good quantity has changed hands.

Receipts in Boston this week last week and the corresponding week last year were as follows, figures in bales:

	Domestic	Foreign	Total
This week	20,333	4,531	24,864
Last week	14,025	11,614	25,639
Last year	20,792	2,946	23,738

The total receipts since Jan. 1 have been 207,585 bales of domestic and 165,431 bales of foreign, against 188,092 domestic and 131,253 foreign for the corresponding time last year.

Sales of the week amounted to 1,520,000 pounds of domestic and 1,530,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 3,050,000 pounds, against a total of 4,020,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 2,960,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

Since Jan. 1 sales have aggregated 52,227,000 pounds of domestic and 10,433,000 pounds of foreign, a total of 62,660,000 pounds against 79,733,500 for the corresponding period of last year.

Included in the sales of the past week are the following:

Lbs.	Domestic	Foreign	Total
30,000	1,861,191	1,861,191	3,722,382
20,000	1,240,794	1,240,794	2,481,588
10,000	620,397	620,397	1,240,794
5,000	310,198	310,198	620,396
2,500	155,099	155,099	310,198
1,250	77,549	77,549	155,099
625	38,774	38,774	77,549
312	19,387	19,387	38,774
156	9,693	9,693	19,387
78	4,846	4,846	9,693
39	2,423	2,423	4,846
19	1,211	1,211	2,423
9	606	606	1,211
4	303	303	606
2	151	151	303
1	76	76	151
0.5	38	38	76
0.25	19	19	38
0.125	9	9	19
0.0625	4	4	9
0.03125	2	2	4
0.015625	1	1	2
0.0078125	0.5	0.5	1
0.00390625	0.25	0.25	0.5
0.001953125	0.125	0.125	0.25
0.0009765625	0.0625	0.0625	0.125
0.00048828125	0.03125	0.03125	0.0625
0.000244140625	0.015625	0.015625	0.03125
0.0001220703125	0.0078125	0.0078125	0.015625
0.00006103515625	0.00390625	0.00390625	0.0078125
0.000030517578125	0.001953125	0.001953125	0.00390625
0.0000152587890625	0.0009765625	0.0009765625	0.001953125
0.00000762939453125	0.00048828125	0.00048828125	0.0009765625
0.000003814697265625	0.000244140625	0.000244140625	0.00048828125
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

IGNORANCE BETWEEN
UNITED STATES AND
BRITAIN CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association addresses were delivered on the subject of "Our International Relations."

One of these addresses dealt with the relations of "America and England" and was delivered by the Rev. S. M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A. He said that a fact which required remedying was the ignorance, in an intellectual sense, of both countries about each other. If the average American was asked who was Lloyd George, he would very likely reply that he was a man who had something to do with insurance. On the other hand, the Englishman generally thought that the United States had once been British territory, whereas nine-tenths of United States territory had never been at any time in history under the British flag.

Referring to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty Mr. Crothers said that there was a general impression in England that that treaty had not been ratified, had been lost in the abyss of the American Senate. As a matter of fact, the treaty had been ratified, subject, practically, to one amendment, and the effect of that amendment was that the United States would be willing to arbitrate with Great Britain on very nearly everything but the Monroe doctrine. In an address entitled "The Ideals of the Working Classes of the World" John A. Hobson said that the problems of the labor market of Britain were becoming more and more international. An economic world state was being formed and this was a fact that would have to be reckoned with by each political state.

NEW ZEALAND'S
PLANS INCLUDE
IRON INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In his recent speech at Opanake the prime minister outlined the policy of the government, and it must be confessed that the program is a very comprehensive one.

It includes, among other things, a scheme of insurance, encouragement of the immigration of specially selected domestic servants, the amendment of the land tax so as to extend the exemption of small farmers, and the reduction of the limit area of first class crown lands that any one person can hold from 640 acres to 400.

The prime minister also intimated his opinion that no person should be allowed to inherit more than a given area, and made proposals for nationalizing the iron industry and introducing a system of light railway construction.

NEW ZEALAND
PRODUCE SHIPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Shipments of the undermentioned lines of New Zealand produce made from the dominion of New Zealand to London are as follows:

Steamer Wakana—Expected, June 25, 1912; 17,400 carcasses mutton, 25,000 lamb, 3000 quarters beef, 575 tons hemp, 4175 bales wool, 263 sacks hops.

Steamer Nerhana—Sailed, May 17, 1912; expected, June 27, 1912; 65,000 carcasses mutton, 30,000 lamb, 1600 quarters beef, 26 tons hemp, 3000 bales wool, 4300 sacks peas, 4125 sacks oats.

Steamer Corinthian—Sailed, May 16, 1912; expected, June 27, 1912; 39,000 carcasses mutton, 55,000 lamb, 2300 quarters beef, 178 boxes butter, 12,700 crates cheese, 319 tons hemp, 1675 bales wool.

BOOKS GIVEN TO
GERMAN SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—Sir Francis Trippel, the secretary of the King Edward VII. British-German Foundation, or Sir Ernest Cassel's Endowment, recently presented the Kaiser with 5000 copies of Lord Haldane's book "Universities and National Life," which has lately reached its third edition.

The object of the gift is the distribution of the volumes among the grammar schools of Germany. The Kaiser, who has already read the work, has given orders for the books to be distributed as desired.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT HELPS
ON THE HAGUE ART EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Several well-known Dutchmen have formed a committee which will take the necessary steps for organizing an art exhibition in The Hague on the occasion of the opening of the temple of peace.

It is proposed that the exhibition be divided into four different groups: 1. A chosen collection of the work of the Dutch painters in the sixteenth and

NEWSPAPER LIBEL
VERDICTS TOO HEAVY
SAYS MR. M'KENNA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society at which Mr. McKenna was the chief guest, the attention of the press was drawn by the home secretary to the growing fashion for very heavy damages to be given in cases of newspaper libel.

In his study of law, said the speaker, he had noticed the fact that damages for libel were divided into four sections, and that one of these sections was entitled "vindictive damages." The meaning of these words he had been at first at a loss to understand, but he contended that it was a fact that the habit had grown of late years to expect heavy damages far beyond any loss that has been suffered.

He would like to make the proposal that the press should undertake a campaign to instruct the public mind that for juries to award damages out of all proportion to the nature of the offense was an unfair practice. The press of England had recognized the legitimate claims of the private individual to protection against misrepresentation, but he hoped that it would become recognized that it was not a laudable action to make large sums of money out of proportion to the injury received through the verdict of a jury which awarded damages without due consideration of the nature of the case involved.

COLLECTION OF
DUTCH MASTERS
LOST TO HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The capital of southern Holland has lost a great and valuable asset in the closing of the Steengracht collection of Dutch masters. The inhabitants of The Hague and visitors to the city had grown to look upon the pictures of Baron Steengracht von Duivenvoorde as almost a public possession and the news of their dispersal is a matter of regretful surprise to all.

The collection is rich in examples of the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century. There is the famous woodland scene of Rembrandt, "Bethesda after her Bath"; an example of Metsu, fully signed and acquired at an Amsterdam sale in 1835 for 1338 florins; a Pieter de Hooch, two Adriaen van Ostade, an Adriaen Bronner, a Jacob van Ruisdael; to mention but a few of the best pictures in this wonderful collection. Besides old masters of the Dutch school there are examples of Decamps, Horace Vernet, Jose Villagas, W. Bouguereau and Meissonier. It can be hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at by which The Hague will remain the home of a collection of Dutch art of such rare quality.

PILGRIMS AT SUEZ
TO HAVE HOUSES

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—Work is about to be commenced on the almshouses for pilgrims which it is proposed to erect at Suez in commemoration of the Khedive's pilgrimage to the holy cities of Arabia in 1909. The wealthier pilgrims will be expected to contribute towards the expenses of the institution, but free rations and accommodation will be provided for those of slender means.

TROOPS FOR CYPRUS DELAYED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—A delay has been caused in the despatch of the company of Devons from Alexandria to Cyprus. The Greek company, whose vessels provide the means of communication between Egypt and Cyprus, notified the authorities that they had no ship available. In consequence of this a transport has had to be chartered. A number of rifles and ammunition will be sent from Egypt to the island so as to enable ex-members of the police to enlist in the active force in case of necessity. The company of Devons proceeding from Alexandria will join the detachment of the same regiment at present in Cyprus.

NEW ZEALAND HEARS GENERAL

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—General Baden Powell was accorded a civic reception on his arrival in Wellington recently. A lecture at which the Governor, Lord Islington, presided, was delivered by the general who also reviewed and addressed the scouts and cadets.

LONDON CART HORSES PARADE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Alfred Vanderbilt and the Hon. Alex Parker judging cart horses entered in parade for prizes

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has become the custom every year to hold a parade of the various types of horses employed for purposes of traction, and the parade of London cart horses was held this year on the same day as that of the commercial motor vehicles.

The former parade, which is the twenty-seventh of its kind, was held as usual in the inner circle of Regents park, its object being to encourage the use of powerful animals suitable for the heavy work which such horses are required to perform and to encourage drivers to

take a humane interest in the animals committed to their care. This year there was an increase in the number both of drivers and horses, the former numbering 561 and the latter 697.

The usual red, blue, and white rosettes were presented to a large number of the men, accompanied in each case by money prizes of varying amounts. Of the prizes for long service and good character the chief went to men employed by Messrs. Pickford, the well known carriers, John Spencer, who has driven for that firm for 45 years, obtaining the first prize.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL TILL 18
YEARS URGED BY EDUCATOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In his presidential address at the recent conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, Mr. Kay spoke of the hindrance to education caused by the existence of slums in the great cities.

The efforts of the school to raise the mental and moral standard of the pupils were, he said, rendered nugatory by the slum environment, and thus the edifice which society erected with its left hand it ruthlessly annihilated with its right. The school life was an artificial existence, and its evanescent impressions were daily blurred by a longer, more vivid, and more spontaneous life in what was often a demoralizing home atmosphere.

As far as the remedies for this state of affairs were economic, it was not, he

said, his function to dwell upon them there, but he felt it his duty to declare plainly how the teacher's work was discounted by conditions over which he had no jurisdiction, and to call upon political and social reformers to come forward and prepare the ground for them. The slums must go, and in this connection he pointed out that the most expensive remedy was frequently the best, and in the end the cheapest.

Mr. Kay went on to urge that compulsory continuous education up to the age of 18 should be introduced for both boys and girls. If this were done, he said, they would see a great mass of splendid human material, now imprisoned and dormant, giving freely of its emancipated best towards the advancement of civilization and the service of the race.

MACHINERY USED
TO CLEAN WOOL
BY NEW PROCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An invention for the cleaning of wool which is likely to be generally adopted in the textile industries of the country has lately made its appearance under the name of "Youtenizing." The process is a remarkable one in that it excludes all chemicals; the raw goods, wool, wool waste and cotton materials being cleaned entirely by mechanical means.

Demonstrations of the new process have been carried out, both in London and in Yorkshire, with great success, and machines are being sent out to New Zealand and Australia for the same purpose. The inventor of "Youtenizing," Mr. Youten of Brighton, in explaining the process, said that as wool contained an amount of vegetable matter it had to be subjected to a sulphuric acid bath, which rendered the wool brittle, produced deterioration in fact, and rendered it less valuable in consequence. "Youtenizing" gets rid of all foreign matter and dirt without heat, fluids or chemical treatment, machinery alone being employed.

LABOR IN RUSSIA
PROTESTS OPENLY

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—In spite of the vigilance of the police open air meetings are being held by workmen as they were in 1904-5 previous to the general disorganization of labor in Russia. The general condition of the laboring classes in the country is described as one of seething discontent the immediate cause of which is the Lena goldfield incident. Hands from the Obukhoff and Ponitoff works and electric tramway men numbering from 1500 to 2000 held a meeting recently in the town, but were undisturbed by the police.

FLOWER-NAMED
DANCES PROMISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A series of dances named after the flowers that grow in Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon will take place at Earl's Court in the Shakespeare England Exhibition. The Empress hall in which the dances will be held will be turned into an Elizabethan garden, every detail being brought as far as possible into harmony with a woodland scene.

The first of the dances will be "Love in Idleness." No fancy dresses will be worn, but the dresses of the dancers will be adorned with the little purple flower. The "Marigold" will follow "Love in Idleness," and later on in the season there will be the "Blue Larkspur," the "Lily" and the "Red Roses of England" evenings.

KAISER EULOGIZES ANCESTORS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRANDENBURG, Germany—The five hundredth anniversary of the entry of the Hohenzollerns within the mark of Brandenburg, and the assumption of the electorate by that house in the person of Frederick of Nuremberg was celebrated recently. The occasion was marked by the unveiling by the Kaiser of the statue of his great ancestor, the Elector Frederick I. The Kaiser's speech, which was of a martial nature, was devoted to a great extent to tracing the rise of the house of Hohenzollern, its exploits and the great part which it took in the building up of the great fabric of Germany and Prussian unity.

RAILWAY DRAWING RUSSIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is understood that M. Tzvegintseff, a member of the Duma, and M. Bunge, the well known Russian engineer, are to visit London and Paris in order to discuss with the English and French groups interested certain matters in connection with the scheme for a railway across Persia. It is said that they will probably visit the foreign and Indian offices and the Board of Trade in the course of their stay in London.

FIFTY MOTOR CARS
SERVE AS NUCLEUS
OF MOTOR MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As the result of the public spirited action of Edward Danglefield, the director of the Motor, examples of the early productions of the motor industry will be preserved for the purpose of tracing the development of motor machines.

The result of Mr. Danglefield's efforts has been a collection of some 50 cars, most of them dating from the period between 1800 and 1900. This collection will, it is hoped, form the nucleus of a national collection and with this idea a body of trustees has been formed.

The museum, which is in Oxford street, was opened recently by Sir David Salomons. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Danglefield by A. Stanley, M. P., and seconded by Joynton Hicks, M. P., who, in the course of his remarks, said that out of the five millions constituting London's population, three millions used mechanically propelled vehicles in their journeys in and around the metropolis on the last Whit Monday holiday.

Mr. Hicks drew attention to the great embargo on the motor industry caused by the antiquated regulations in regard to the storage and supply of petrol. The situation at present was that the whole motor traffic of London was, as far as the supply of petrol was concerned, at the mercy of any passing, or permanent, dislocation of railway traffic, or trade conditions.

ALSACE-LORRAINE
DISPUTE ENDS IN
M. HEILER LEAVING

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The crisis in the affairs of Alsace-Lorraine which recently culminated in the German Emperor's threat to deprive the province of her constitution has been followed by the resignation of M. Heiler, the manager of the machine works at Grafensteden.

It will be remembered that the Prussian authorities cancelled all orders for locomotives given to these works on the ground that the manager of the works encouraged antagonism to Prussia among the workmen, and that he had been implicated in intrigues against Germany. The Alsace-Lorraine Diet took the matter up, and as the result of their investigations came to the conclusion that the accusations against M. Heiler were due to reports circulated by Rhenish Westphalian competitors.

CHURCH LEAGUE
AIDS SUFFRAGISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Scottish Church League for Women Suffrage held a meeting here recently over which the Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D., presided. The general council was elected as follows: President, Lady Frances Balfour; vice-presidents, the Rev. R. J. Drummond, Rev. J. Hunter, D. D., Miss S. E. S. Mair, and Lady Ramsay. A council was also formed of 22 ministers, 14 laymen and 20 ladies of all denominations throughout Scotland.

DEFENSE EFFICIENCY
RECOGNIZED BY LORD
CHARLES BERESFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations held recently and at which were present the president of the local government board, Major General the Earl of Dundonald, and many representatives of public departments, Lord Charles Beresford eulogized the present condition of the navy and the steps which the admiralty had taken recently in order to be ready for any eventuality. The creation of a war staff which Lord Charles had long regarded as a necessity had been effected, he said, and the next urgent step, concluded the speaker, was the granting of higher pay to officers and men in the navy.

John Burns, in reply to the toast of his majesty's ministers, referred to the reduction of casual labor in Liverpool, a work in which whoever he might be engaged in it would deserve well of mankind.

Mr. Burns compared the cost of the army and navy with the sum spent by municipal authorities, stating that the latter spent twice as much as both those services every year. The municipalities employed as large a number as the army and navy put together, that is over 350,000. British local government was unequalled as regards experience and tradition, and so Great Britain took the foremost place in sanitation and the organization of public welfare.

BRITISH SOCIALIST
PARTY CONGRESS
IS DISORDERLY

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—The British Socialist Party Congress held here recently was marked by disorderliness throughout. H. M. Hyndman, the president, on the second day of the sitting of the conference, in consequence of the behavior of the members on the previous day, asked the meeting to ascertain by taking a vote whether they wished him to continue in the chair. As a result of the voting, the conference decided, with two dissentient voices, that Mr. Hyndman should continue to preside.

During the congress, the question of a newspaper to be owned and controlled by the party was deliberated upon. Russell Smart of Southampton said a dummy newspaper had been prepared with the object of getting an expression of opinion from the congress as to the kind of organ they required. Among the articles was one on Syndicalism. Owing to this article the executive committee had suppressed the issue. To this action Mr. Smart very strongly objected.

A lively discussion ensued and eventually a resolution was carried that the congress should discuss the paper suppressed by the executive committee. It was further decided that the Socialist party should issue a monthly periodical.

TURKISH REFORM
COMMISSION ENDS
PROVINCIAL TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The reform commission which started on a tour of Macedonia and Albania three and a half months ago have now returned to Constantinople. It will be remembered that the commission was appointed in order to investigate the causes of discontent among the inhabitants of those districts.

Hadi Adil Bey is now engaged in drawing up a series of recommendations as to reform of administration in Albania. These will shortly be laid before the cabinet. Meanwhile it is stated that, at the request of Albanian boys and notables, a period of grace for further negotiations with the insurgent Albanians, before the resumption of active military operations, has been granted.

NOBODIES' CLUB
HOLDS RECEPTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Nobodies' Club held their first reception at the Holborn restaurant recently. The membership of this club consists of "persons who, by their scientific, literary, professional, or other interests and pursuits, have something of value to contribute to the common weal," and on the first evening of its social existence there seemed many hundreds answering to this description representing most countries of the world.

Turks, Parsis, Hindus, Brahmins and Muhammadans, French, English, Germans, Irish, Canadians, Americans and Anglo-Indians had come together with the purpose of fostering the idea of brotherhood and racial amity. Every variety of tongue was heard when, after discourses had been delivered by Professor Bickerton and Dr. Majid, the "nobodies" gathered into groups discussing international politics, racial questions, home rule and Bernard Shaw.

TRANSPIERIAN
LINE IS SURVEYED

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—Mr. Johns, who was recently commissioned to carry out a survey of the probable route of the proposed railway across Persia to connect the Indian and European railway systems, has submitted his progress report to the government of India. He succeeded in carrying his survey a distance of over 450 miles as far as Gwadar, on the Persian gulf, alternate routes for the line being noted and their advantages reported on. It is understood that no particular engineering difficulties are likely to be encountered, the chief problem being how to arrange for the supply of water on the section under report.

GRANVILLE BARKER EXPLAINS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Granville Barker was asked in an interview how he could reconcile Euripides and Shaw, and so easily blend the modern mind and the ancient manner. Mr. Barker replied it was not so difficult. "For," said he, "it is our common humanity which links Euripides, Shaw and Shakespeare, and Galsworthy together. Each speaks for his own day, each depicts humanity modified by special circumstances and environment."

RUSSO-TURKISH PACT HOPED

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The negotiations regarding the construction of railways in Eastern Anatolia, are progressing satisfactorily, says the Tanin. It is hoped that a conclusion agreeable to both the Russian and Turkish governments will be reached.

PROTECTED CRUISER
LAUNCHED FOR NEW
NAVY OF AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The protected cruiser Melbourne, which was launched recently from the Birkenhead yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., is the second of the cruisers for the Australian navy.

She is 457 feet over all, and 430 feet between perpendiculars, with a breadth of 50 feet, and her displacement at load draught is about 5600 tons. She is provided with turbine engines of 25,000 horsepower designed to give a speed of 25.5 knots, and though her water-tube boilers are primarily intended for burning coal special arrangements have been made to allow of oil fuel being burned in conjunction with coal if required. Her main armament consists of eight six-inch guns.

Speaking on the occasion of the launch, Capt. Muirhead Collins, representing the Australian government, said that the importance of the occasion lay in the fact that the vessel represented a new, progressive, and a definite naval policy undertaken by one of the great dominions of the crown.

GERMANS HELD
BY REBEL MOORS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The forcible detention of Herr Otto Mannesmann, one of the five brothers of the well known Mannesmann Steel-tube Company, and his two companions in the revolutionary district of Tardant, although perhaps a small matter in itself, may possibly lead to unpleasant complications.

Herr Mannesmann, it appears, was on his way to one of his Moroccan farms, accompanied by his steward Iverson and a country gentleman from Mecklenburg named Tramm. They were intercepted at a place called Saffi by the French expedition troops, whose captain took their weapons from them, although he was aware the three men were about to enter the revolutionary district. When the travelers arrived at Marakesh and heard that the revolution had assumed alarming dimensions they returned to Tardant where they were taken prisoners by the Sultan Hiba's followers.

Whether it is a case of blackmailing, or what the motive may be is not known. Herr Iverson's father—a writer and art critic at Munich—has appealed three times direct to the President of the French Republic, but thus far without receiving any answer.

JUDGE'S ASSOCIATE IS WOMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic. Aus.—Considerable interest and much comment has been aroused by the appointment by Mr. Justice Isaacs of the high court, of his daughter as his associate. It is the first time in Victoria that such an appointment has been bestowed upon a woman. Not many years ago, a woman doctor was regarded somewhat in the light of a curiosity in Melbourne; today, however, women doctors are part of ordinary Australian life, and some of them are women of exceptional ability and fine character.

LIBERALS WIN IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—Returns of the general election in Queensland showed that the Liberal government has the largest majority secured by any political party in Queensland since the establishment of responsible government in 1859, the government having won 47 seats and the opposition 25.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS TO CLOSE

(Special to the Monitor)

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa—It is stated that the separatist schools which were started in the Orange Free State province as the result of the Hertzog education act will close very shortly.

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PLAYING ACCOMPANIMENTS

FIRST of all, accompanying cannot be learned separately and apart from a regular and general study of music; for accompanying is but one of many by-products of a well ordered and well rounded musical education, a by-product like conducting, coaching, arranging piano reductions from orchestral scores and kindred musical occupations into which good musicians are often led by circumstances, but for which they cannot be especially trained except by experience.

The selection of accompanying for a life profession must be prompted by a somewhat negative temperament and a strongly accommodative disposition; for with other more positive temperaments the study of music usually generates, or at least, greatly increases, the desire to become the chief exponent of the poetic contents of a thoroughly studied work.

It may be that some persons realize a lack of initiative in their makeup, and for this reason choose an occupation in which they may "follow" rather than "lead," but to these I would whisper—in all confidence, of course—that singers are often not as well educated as musicians as is their accompanist, and that they expect from him such musically assistance as will practically amount to leadership.

In some cases it may be the imperfection of pianistic technique that generates the thought in a pianist: "My technique is good enough for accompanying." Such a person will be sorely disappointed when songs like Schubert's "Erlking," "Impatience" or "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel" are placed before him. Most of Mendelssohn's, Schumann's and Franz's songs, too, demand for their accompaniment a perfect and refined technique; not to speak of more modern songs, such as by Liszt, Hugo Wolf, Richard Strauss.

Value of a Man

When Christ came no man was considered of worth who had not either learning or the making of a soldier in him. One of the things that puzzled the Roman when Christianity was first introduced was the estimate the missionaries placed on man as man. Even slaves, prisoners who had been brought from the east and south, were held of divine worth and received into the church.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch in *Congregationalist*.

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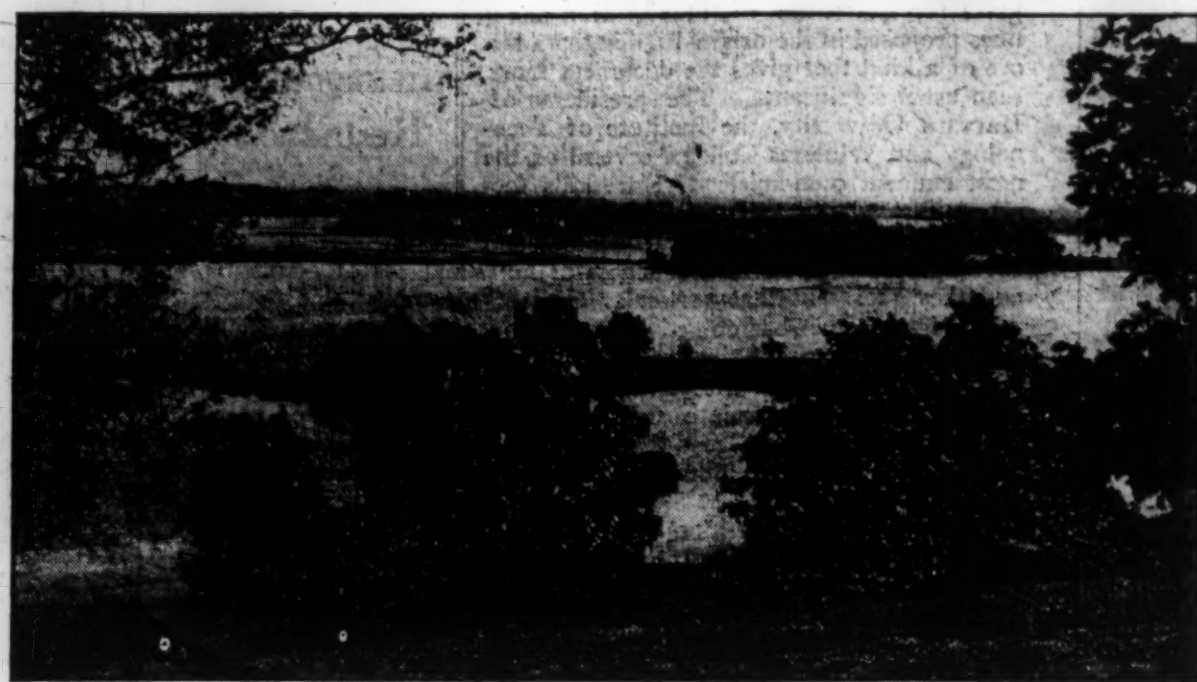
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ABOUT BEING AN ISLAND AND ON ONE



KERRY POINT, CANADIAN CHANNEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS

THE Thousand islands at the end of Lake Ontario, between New York state and Canada, are more than that number by actual count, and fortunate indeed is he who has the pleasure of owning his own island. When one's island, like one's house, is his castle, what a

sense of happy seclusion must make the summer months the refuge of the year. Who is it that calls human beings "islands shouting to each other across seas of misunderstanding"? The modern steamship has changed all that. We are beginning to know and to understand

even the dwellers in the remotest parts, and to feel the communicating waters of a common purpose of good uniting all men, even while the nations and the individual still retain their own characteristics as the Thousand isles their varying shape and contour for all their happy traffic.

SUSTENANCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS related in the holy Scriptures that in his reply to the satanic suggestion that he (Jesus) should use his spiritual power to transmute stones into material bread, the Master quoted from the Old Testament and said: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

In the text of the original utterance which is attributed to Moses the part quoted by Jesus is preceded by an exhortation to the children of Israel to remember the numerous evidences of God's protecting care and how He had proved them to know what was in their hearts and had fed them with heavenly manna they knew not, neither did their fathers know.

Not only does the historian show that the Israelites were supplied with the necessary food for their forty years' journey from Egypt to Canaan, but he also declares that their raiment waxed not old neither did their feet swell while they wandered in the wilderness. Then like the wise and faithful leader that he was, Moses goes on to warn the people against forgetfulness of God's goodness and protecting care and against saying in the hour of prosperity, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth."

Perhaps human nature is much the same in the twentieth century as it was in Moses' day. Perhaps the warnings and admonitions that the Hebrew lawgiver handed down to posterity are as applicable to our needs as they were to the Israelites. At any rate the sustaining power of the Word of God has lost nothing of its virtue although mankind may have since placed even more dependence on matter than on Mind. In the preface of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy reminds us that "to those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings," and she also declares on page 103 that "the truths of immortal Mind sustain man."

Perhaps the skeptic may say, "If these things are true why do they not declare themselves openly and why do they need so much explanation before we can perceive them?" The answer is not far to seek, and an illustration may be found in the very surroundings we live in. All inventions and discoveries could have been realized before if some one had possessed the necessary perception.

Apples had been falling to the ground ever since the day that Adam and Eve ate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, but it remained for a Newton to declare the law by which bodies are attracted to each other directly as the mass and inversely as the square of the distance between them. All this goes to show how essential it is to possess the ability to understand God. As primitive man through physical hunger was driven to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, so in the order of spiritual progress mankind today is learning anew through spiritual hunger that "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." The hunger and thirst after

A Vote

THIS only grant me, that my means may lie

Too low for envy, for contempt too high.

Some honor I would have,

Not for great deeds, but good alone;

Th' unknown are better than ill-known.

Acquaintance I would have, but when 't depends

Not on the number but the choice of friends.

Books should, not business entertain the light.

My house a cottage, more

Than palace, and should fitting be

For all my use, no luxury;

My garden painted o'er

With nature's hand, not art's; and

pleasures yield

Horne might envy in his Sabine field.

And in this true delight,

These unthought sports, this happy state

I would not fear nor wish my fate,

But boldly say each night:

Tomorrow let my sun his beams display

Or in clouds hide them: I have lived to-day.

—Abraham Cowley (1636).

Knew His New York

Of H. C. Bunner's intimate knowledge of New York city, a writer in the *Bookman* says:

He knew every lane, alley, court and byway in the metropolis; and if he ever heard of one that he had missed, he made it the object of an early pilgrimage. If he had to go from one part of the city to another, he would preferably not take the direct way, but would follow a roundabout route that led him through some picturesque quarter. He knew an amazing number of queer little restaurants and queer little shops where they sold queer little things.

On one occasion he criticized one of Puck's artists for his drawing of a sabot. The man defended himself by saying he had been unable to get a model. "You can't buy wooden shoes in New York," he declared.

"Can't you?" retorted Bunner, and rushed out at noon and came back with a pair of sabots under his arm. He knew where they made them—on a side street just off West Broadway—for the use of workers in dye houses.

The appellation of gentleman is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behavior in them.—Cardinal Newman.

SEEING BEAUTIES OF NATURE

LAST summer the New York Probation Association gave 68 girls and children outings of from two to four weeks in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cross, at Newfoundland, N. J., lent a cottage on their estate for the summer months. The girls could row and fish and bathe, walk in the woods, and go blackberrying and picnicking. Many of them, says Miss Maude E. Miner, the association's secretary, in the *New York Post*, had their eyes opened to the beauties of nature and learned to know and love it.

"When I asked one girl if she had ever

seen such a beautiful sunset before, as we returned from a blackberrying trip late one afternoon, and saw the brilliant colors in the sky, she replied, 'I never saw but two sunsets in all my life.'

"I never dreamed there was anything so beautiful in all the world," said one of the girls. The garden with the beautiful roses was a marvel to her, and in fact to all of the girls. All agreed that it was a pleasure to do work in the cottage because it was so cozy and pretty. "When you see things nice, you want to keep 'em nice," said one who was an energetic worker.

"There was time for long talks with the girls and opportunity to understand their greatest problems and difficulties. It also gave us the chance to know them better, and, in trying to solve their problems, to understand more fully the influences that seem constantly at work to draw the girls away from what they know to be right and true. Girls said that they were helped and that they saw the way more clearly, and that it would be easier for them to meet the struggles and temptations of the coming year."

Artistic Wall Paper

Panoramic friezes, as they are called, are now shown at a few places that rival good paintings as mural decorations, says a writer who discusses wall paper in the *New York Sun*. In fact they are copied from oil paintings made expressly for that purpose. One of these is called "The Forest" and comes in sections almost four feet wide by six feet high. These are used as panels, separated by wooden strips and with a paneled wainscoting below.

There are several of these woodland pictures, some to be used around the upper section of the side wall and giving a really beautiful effect of atmosphere and distance. They are lovely in coloring and composition. One which is called "Le Soir" (Evening) is claimed to be beyond anything that has been attempted in wall paper. It is almost four feet deep and ten feet long.

The same scene can be repeated of course continuously around a room, or can be used on each side surrounded by appropriate border designs; or a different picture can be used on each side wall. There is a corresponding painting (for these seem almost like the original paintings) called "Le Matin" (Morning). Most of these designs come also in tapestry effects, some of them so well done as almost to defy detection.

About Going to School

A FORMER President has said of the presidency of the United States that it is "a big school." This is what the earnest folk feel of every duty to which they are called. The sterner the duty, and the greater their responsibility, the greater the schooling and the higher the degree for those who are graduated with honors.

This point of view of one's daily work—that it is the continuation of our schooling—is one which may well change a grinding task to an hourly victory. When we count as gains not the money we earn but the character that is being built up, we embrace as opportunity what may have seemed the tyranny of our lot. And this high-handed attitude towards daily rigors whatsoever they may be advances one to more and more mastery, till coincident with our deserving comes freedom and dominion over circumstances.—Mary Stanhope.

Remembers Whitman

A number of admirers of Walt Whitman have been agitating a project for the erection of a monument to the poet, probably in this city.

One idea for the memorial is a colossal recumbent figure in marble on a plain tablet of stone, the treatment to be severely simple to portray Whitman the man more than the poet, the interpretation to be free of all decorative features. A design has been submitted by John Taylor Roberts, a Philadelphia sculptor who has exhibited for several years at the Academy of Fine Arts, which has met the approval of a number of the Whitman Fellowship Club, who are also art critics, and the matter will perhaps assume definite shape at an early meeting of the club.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MISS HOSMER AND THE BROWNGS

IT IS said of Robert Browning that he was convinced that he could find a rhyme for any word in the English language. While a proper name is not a word and he might have been allowed to make exceptions of these, it appears from a merry round robin letter which he once sent to Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, that his Pegasus balked at nothing and took the most impossible syllables flying so far as the making of sound was concerned. He adjures Miss Hosmer to join the party writing in the name of the various persons already assembled. One of the rhymes will serve to show Robert Browning at play. He says:

"Be welcome as to cow—to fod-der-rick! Excuse the simile!—quoth Sir Roderick." Miss Hosmer's sculpture of the clasped hands of Robert and Mrs. Browning is one of the interesting objects of literary reminiscence as well as sculptural significance, symbol of their marvellously united life.

Among Miss Hosmer's reminiscences of the Brownings is a question put by Mrs. Browning at dinner one night, when she said thoughtfully, "I wonder which is the better name, Aurora Leigh or Laura Leigh!" Mr. Browning voted for Aurora and Miss Hosmer—Hatty, as they called her—thought that Aurora Leigh sound-

ed as if it had more backbone than the alliterative Laura Leigh. Of this book, while it was still in manuscript, Mr. Browning wrote to Miss Hosmer that he did not "dare say what he thought of it in cold words." His humble admiration of his wife's gifts is always held one of the most manly traits of his character.

Old Illinois Capital

All that is left of the one-time town of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, is an old building once used as a smoke-house—a place where ham and bacon were cured. Even this will soon be washed away by the ever encroaching Mississippi, which has engulfed practically the entire town site.

One hundred and fifty years ago the site where the smokehouse still lingers was the seat of the largest city west of the Allegheny mountains. There is a curious lack of exact knowledge as to who settled this old town. Some say it was established as early as 1682 by men who were with the Chevalier de la Salle. By others it is asserted that Chevalier de Tonty planted the town there four years later. "Black gowns," as the Indians called the priests, were the first recollection that the natives had of the white men.—Argonaut.

Internationalism Taught in Germany

Herder, one of the wisest thinkers of Germany of the late eighteenth century, sought to awaken in his nation a right appreciation of the genius of other peoples, as well as of their own. He saw that only by right realization of others could the highest self-realization come, and said:

"Don't we laugh at the poor Chinese for thinking that their country is the center of the world, and for placing us, poor monsters, at the four corners of the globe? And why? Because they knew nothing of us, and fancied that they themselves possessed the monopoly of taste and wisdom. How often is one tempted to think one's self in China, on hearing certain China-like judgments in everyday life—judgments by which, through our ignorance and pride, we condemn all that is at variance with our own understanding and ways of thinking."

The sovereign voluntary path to cheerfulness, if your spontaneous cheerfulness be lost, is to sit up cheerfully to look round cheerfully, and to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there.—William James.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Pitcher Took Advantage

Down in Oklahoma they have a baseball association called the Oklahoma State League. During one of their games at Tulsa recently a countryman went to the park, paid his money and took a seat on the bleachers. He sat with a look of disgust on his face while the pitcher "fanned" the visitors in one, two, three order.

"How do you like the game, uncle?" asked a fan who sat next to him.

"It's all right, I reckon," said the man, "but they ought to get another man to throw balls. That man can't throw a ball so's the other boys can hit it."—Kansas City Star.

One Kind

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a hypocrite?

Pa—A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks the Lord for his success, then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it himself.—Chicago Daily News.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of knife?

ANSWER TO DIAMOND PUZZLE

W, pan, wagon, not, n.

W

PAN

WAGON

NOT

N

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 13, 1912

Universal Morals

How much or how little the employees of a corporation or a business concern are bound to show gratitude for a policy of fair treatment and kindly relations pursued to them, we shall not attempt to decide at this writing. Nevertheless, we shall point out certain things that strike us in the attitude of organized labor towards employers and the public. It has seemed at certain times in the last few years as though organized labor felt itself absolved not only from the binding effect of what is virtually a promise but from some of the obligations that obtain between individuals. A strike will be declared when all the circumstances point to an agreement in matters that were in controversy and in addition to this the action will be taken at such a time and in such a way as to force us to conclude that organized labor purposes to hold itself free from what among individuals is called at least a sense of benefits received. In the modern development of one view of labor ethics this would be defended on the ground that, first, it was not a question between individuals but between organizations holding different sides of a question and it would be further contended that the situation was one that was a state of war. The rules that it is admitted should have force between individuals, according to some apparently should have no force between organizations, classes, bodies or whatever they may be called.

Now, if we turn to the question of the world's peace, we find organized labor and its spokesmen occupying a different position. We take it that labor pretty generally is opposed to military war as contrasted with military peace, and this on the ground that it is wrong and brutal to take life and to revere the spirit of force, because as it is wrong for individuals to do so, it must be wrong for nations. To our thinking, as a proposition this has a great deal of good sense to recommend it but if this argument holds good about war, ought it not to hold good not only between nations but between the bodies and organizations that compose the nations? If an employer has treated an employee fairly, the fact ought to be recognized for the same reason that the employee in his union votes to have an arbitration treaty ratified, that what rule of right obtains between man and man ought to obtain between collections or bodies of men. Those that may seek to stir up a class war in England and the United States will find that they made one of the greatest tactical mistakes when they invoked the spirit of a humanitarianism independent of morals. The organization of labor may be a reasonable process in a century of organization, but if its effect be to fix one moral rule for one body of men and a different rule for another, it needs no prophecy to say that labor will find itself in an impossible position from which it must recede.

THE story that a western cowboy lassoed a whale at Rockaway beach a few days ago is eloquently illustrative of the decline of two American great industries.

Victoria Wants Americans

VICTORIA, the most southern of the eastern provinces of Australia, has heard of the American migration to western Canada and is wondering whether a part of the migratory stream cannot be diverted in its own direction. To induce this, according to an American-born business man of Melbourne, recently arrived in this country, the Victorian government is ready to go even farther than the prairie provinces of the Dominion. It will not only lend money to the immigrant intending to embark in agriculture, he says, but it will build him a habitation to start with, and will go so far even as to aid in the first year's planting. The government has an area of 100,000 acres of land open to settlement. In the last eight years it has spent \$16,500,000 on irrigation. The available lands are situated from twenty-three to 175 miles from Melbourne. It had an unirrigated acreage value of from \$40 to \$75 an acre, and now that it is ready for cultivation the government is willing to turn it over to the right kind of settlers at the same price. Compensation for the money invested in irrigation, it is figured, will come with time and the general enhancement of values resulting from development.

The bonafide and competent settler is given every encouragement. The government will build houses up to the value of \$1250 and allow the settler any time within fifteen years in which to pay for them. The land is sold on 3 1/2-year terms, at 4 1/2 per cent interest. No individual is permitted to take up land exceeding \$12,000 in value. To come up to the terms of the contract the land purchased on time must be improved within three years to at least 10 per cent of its value, and of the capital required to accomplish this the government will advance 60 per cent. The American referred to bears testimony to one instance of success in this tract which is put forward as typical. It is the case of a settler who went into fruits. He possessed forty acres. There were seven acres of vines, four acres in apricots, three in peaches, one in pears and one in nectarines, making a total of sixteen acres in fruit. The income of this settler is \$8000, his expenditures \$3750. Settlers are coming into the country rapidly from England and the continent of Europe. It may be interesting to state that, according to this informant, the Victorian government, in its desire to obtain a first-class lot of settlers, will, when necessary, advance 80 per cent of the passage money of the immigrant and give him five years in which to pay it back.

It is, of course, a far cry from the middle West of the United States to Victoria, and it is not anticipated over there that any great number of American farmers will respond to the hospitable invitation; but in case there are any who would like to make the journey and the change, providing they are up to the standard of those who have been crossing into Canada in recent years, they may be assured of a welcome and all reasonable help in getting a fresh start.

It is possible that the waiters' strike in New York may prove valuable in an educational way to young couples at hotels who are thinking of going to housekeeping.

Immigration Restriction

MASSACHUSETTS signers of a petition to Congress for restriction of immigration along lines proposed in the original Dillingham bill are of a kind that gives the document more than usual significance. The presidents of Harvard University, the Institute of Technology and Williams College, several of the most eminent economists of Harvard's faculty and a veteran social settlement worker, Robert A. Woods, speak for educators and investigators of social consequences of lax standards of admission, and they represent that particular element of society able to look at the issue somewhat objectively and disinterestedly. Joined with them are six representative leaders of organized labor in New England, who deprecate the lowering of standards of living and undermining of the wage scale caused by constant importation of immigrants. Last but not least there are the names of representative makers of the financial, industrial, and commercial prosperity of New England.

Filing of such a petition with such signatures is symptomatic of conditions that are forcing thoughtful Americans to consider more carefully than formerly some of the ultimate effects upon republicanism and civilization of wholesale and indiscriminate methods of increase of the foreign-born population which went on for generations unchecked. The fact that no other section of the English-speaking race has ever permitted such a process of race amalgamation as the United States has invited is beginning to be weighed for what it is worth; and Canada's present rigid testing of her would-be settlers is not without its exemplary effect on the neighboring republic.

New England naturally is the more disturbed by the results of the past policy of laxity, because of the startling multiplication within her borders, especially in her industrial centers, of people to whom past sectional ideals do not make as strong appeal as they would were the emigrants from other lands and of other faiths. The task now being thrown upon many of the New England cities in the way of assimilation and Americanization of newcomers is greater than they are equal to. Hence the breakdowns of law and order such as were seen recently in Lawrence.

ONE of the presidential aspirants, at least, declares that he has enjoyed the campaign. Others will wait until they write their memoirs before saying whether they have enjoyed it or not.

Canals as Private Enterprises

It will come as a surprise to not a few that when work was begun on the Cape Cod canal, three years ago, private money for the first time ventured upon an undertaking where federal and state support had previously been considered requisite. That both the government and the state of Massachusetts more than once considered the project there is ample record, and as far back as 1627 Miles Standish appears to have discussed the plan for connecting Buzzard's bay with the northern waters. All down the years propositions were advanced which meant to add the shorter sea route between Boston and New York to whatever else facilitated transportation along the Atlantic seaboard. But it was only when August Belmont came forward with his financial support, in 1904, that matters were so arranged that the Cape Cod canal became a possibility.

Among the 150 delegates to the international navigation congress, who recently were taken over the route of this canal, there were a number from Europe who, as officials under their respective governments, were directly interested in waterways of artificial construction. To these canal experts it was a matter of agreeable surprise that an enterprise like that between Barnstable and Buzzard's bay could be the result of private investment. In an age when public utilities, both in the United States and abroad, fall more and more under government, state or municipal control it may have set some to wondering how the canal scheme would work out in the final analysis which covers operation. But it would appear that since hearty cooperation has been promised by the commercial organizations most concerned, there will be nothing to prevent the enterprise from fulfilling its mission.

The recent visit to the canal of more than 300 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce accentuated the interest of New England in this undertaking. But apart from what the Cape Cod short cut will do toward inducing manufacturers to locate on the peninsula, the American government will also be a beneficiary since it will no doubt be possible in 1914 for the heaviest battleships to use this waterway as freely as if the nation itself had spent the \$10,000,000 which the canal will cost before it is completed.

It is not improbable that women will be compelled to remove their hats in the Republican national convention hall at Chicago because so many men will be anxious to see what the probable dark horses have got on.

FROM time to time and often quite justly the drivers of motor cars that are reckless and show little or no intention to respect the rights of the public receive criticism in the daily press. In the vast majorities of cases they deserve it and are treated none too severely; the news columns in various journals bear us out in this statement. But there are other aspects of the questions and one of them we press upon the attention of readers who like to see the rights of the public at once protected and preserved. We refer now not so much to the motorist that offends or to the policeman that arrests him for the offense, as to the duties of the magistrate before whom the case must be brought for disposal. The motorist does not like to be arrested, his theory being apparently that he lives in a state of perennial inoffensiveness, and one cannot say that his resentment at his arrest is anything remarkable. On the other hand, the policeman that arrests him for breaking the law is only doing a duty for which the community pays him and which it expects him to perform. Yet the policeman can only carry the process up to a certain point, past which the public must look to the magistrate for protection, and that this is no mere academic protection is shown by the fact that a Chicago court treated one of the motoring offenses as an assault with a dangerous weapon. This may be technically a fantastic application of the letter of the law, but it has a large foundation of common sense.

It lies with the magistrate to show to those that run motor cars

Magistrates and Motorists

either that they must do so in fear of the law or that they can treat it as a negligible quantity. This paper can hardly be accused of advocating severity or vindictiveness in anything, but we point out that the penalties imposed in some cases by magistrates upon offending motorists are ridiculous. If a referendum were obtained among policeman and constables who deal with motorists at first hand, we have little doubt what their decisions would be. The policeman has to incur the odium, and it is common enough among the large class that are impatient of all restraint and discipline, it is he that generally sees the offense committed and that brings it to the attention of the law; but he can do no more. He cannot punish. That work is in the hands of the magistrate and is entrusted to him by the public as its servant, and when he fails to do it as a means for the public's protection he fails in his duty. True, the law itself sometimes offers the magistrate very little choice in the degree or kind of penalty to be fixed, but this has nothing to do with the fact that what law there is ought to be administered firmly and courageously in behalf of a public that suffers far too much at the hands of men that have not yet been able to learn that their personal pleasure is not paramount to the public safety. In teaching that lesson there is yet much for magistrates to do.

FOR many years New Jersey has granted charters to corporations with considerable freedom; it has been thought at times with too much freedom; but it has never made these grants with heedless disregard for its own interests. New Jersey is a strait-laced state, but it is also thrifty. It has had favors to grant, and it has granted them, but there has always been a compensation clause in its contracts. Even today, when some of the corporations that were born in the state have been dissolved into their constituent parts, when others are under fire, and when others are threatened with future proceedings, New Jersey is drawing its dividends as regularly from them as are shareholders from the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company. Only the other day the state board of assessors at Trenton certified to the comptroller a first schedule of assessments against miscellaneous corporations operating under the New Jersey charter. The tax that New Jersey will gather from this source foots up the respectable total of \$2,523,080.93. Strange to say, considering the prevailing trend of political thought in New Jersey of late the income of the state as shown here exceeds that set forth in the preliminary schedule of last year by \$50,000.

It is announced in this connection that for the present year New Jersey will suffer no financial losses by reason of the dissolution of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, both of these concerns having made returns on the old basis of outstanding capital stock. This would seem to indicate that the taxes of these concerns will be paid as usual. Neither will there be any decrease this year in the taxes collected by New Jersey from the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company and other large corporations. In a word, it looks as if one of New Jersey's most prominent industries would make a showing for 1912 as prosperous and pleasing as any heretofore recorded.

CHERRIES were ripe in New Jersey three weeks ahead of time this season. That is the way they are putting it, but is it true that cherries can be ripe anywhere ahead of time?

APPROPOS of conditions in some of the New York hotels, it might be in order to say that everything does not always come to the man who waits for the waiter.

WHATEVER else may happen at Chicago or at Baltimore, it is as clear as daylight that the houn' dawg song will be sung to a frazzle.

PLATFORM makers at Chicago and at Baltimore will be more complaisant with women who come urging extension of suffrage than have been previous Republican and Democratic managers. Since 1908 much has happened, at home and abroad, to concentrate popular thought upon the problem, to arouse woman to belligerent action, and to make her a factor in politics no longer safe to rate as negligible. Local and state campaigns in their outcomes have been influenced by the measure of respect or disrespect shown to woman. Constitutional conventions are seriously debating widening franchise rights, and are referring the matter to voters. States that in a close election might hold the balance of power, now give woman a vote for all officials and on all issues. Women are to sit in the Baltimore convention as delegates chosen to help nominate Democratic candidates.

Entirely apart from any ethical or idealistic issue involved in such decisions as may follow the appeal of woman for recognition by the platform-makers, the situation is interesting viewed simply as one of political opportunism. Conditions have changed sufficiently since 1908 to make it certain that the women who now knock will be heard respectfully, even deferentially. Should either party answer "Aye," it is also safe to say that it would profit directly and indirectly; for organization of woman suffragists and their men sympathizers has now reached a point of efficiency and massed action that indicates strategic management and relentless pertinacity. Final action by the platform committee of course will depend somewhat upon the candidates nominated.

It must be remembered that while many United States citizens are wrought up over the Chicago convention, very many more are occupied in finding an excuse for going to the circus.

THERE will be no possible objection to changing the trade names of plumbers and steamfitters to sanitary engineers if an additional charge is not made for the change.

Nor long ago somebody asserted that farming was the only man's job left. It is now being discussed very seriously as an occupation for women.

IT HAS been noticed in analyzing the primary vote in several of the states that the farmers in large numbers were too busy to get to the polls.

MOTION picture concerns do not altogether appreciate the repose that stamps the habitual appearance of the Vaniman balloon.

New Jersey's Tax on Corporations

Woman Suffrage and Victory